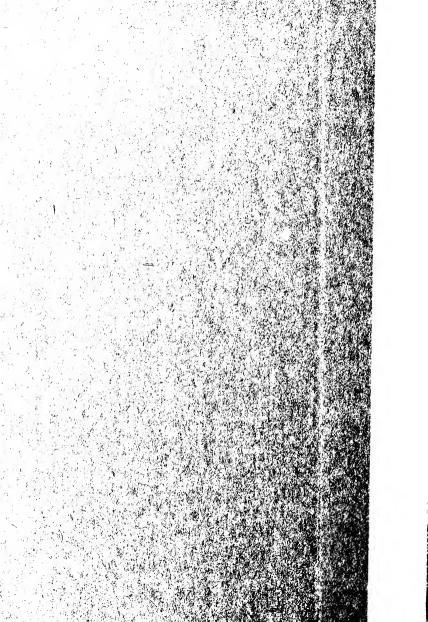
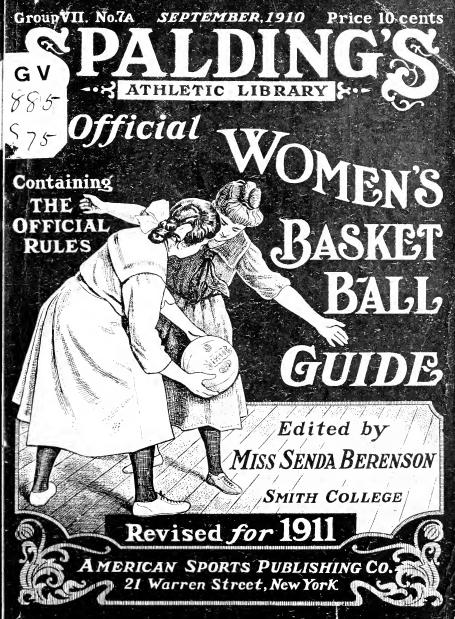


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THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE SPALDING BUSINESS

Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing. until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding

does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every champion-

ship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York: honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.



WALTER CAMP

For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college

athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.



DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan,

organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.



JOHN B. FOSTER

Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.



TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times: graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual: is an authority on the game: follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics: no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was con-nected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to





JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.



MICHAEL C MURPHY

The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club Vale and the

leges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.



DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON

Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York: as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.



DR. GEORGE J. FISHER

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.



DR. GEORGE ORTON

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.



CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus,



DR. E. B. WARMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvanical was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Giving the Titles of all Spalding Athletic Library Books now in print, grouped for ready reference

SPALDING OFFICIAL ANNUALS

I Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide
IA Spalding's Official Base Ball Record
2 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide No. No. Ñο.

No. 2 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Quide
No. 2A Spalding's Official Soccer Foot Ball Quide
No. 3 Spalding's Official Cricket Quide
No. 4 Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual
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No. 8 Spalding's Official Lacrosse Quide
No. 9 Spalding's Official Indoor Base Ball Quide
No. 10 Spalding's Official Roller Polo Quide
No. 12 Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac
No. 12A Spalding's Official Athletic Rules

Group I. Base Ball

No.1 Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide No. 1A Official Base Ball Record. No. 202 How to Play Base Ball.

No. 223 How to Bat.

No. 232 How to Run Bases. No. 230 How to Pitch.

No. 229 How to Catch.

No. 225 How to Play First Base. No. 226 How to Play Second Base, How to Play Third Base. No. 227 No. 228

How to Play Shortstop. No. 224 How to Play the Outfield. How to Organize a Base Ball

League. How to Organize a Base Ball How to Manage a Base Ball No.

231. How to Train a Base Ball Team How to Captain a Base Ball How to Umpire a Game, Team

Technical Base Ball Terms. No. 219 Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages.

BASE BALL AUXILIARIES

No. 336 Minor League Base Ball Guide No. 338 Official Book National League of Prof. Base Ball Clubs.

Official Handbook National Playground Ball Assn. Group II. Foot Ball

No.2 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

No. 334 Code of the Foot Ball Rules. No. 324 How to Play Foot Ball. No. 2A Spalding's Official Soccer Foot

Ball Guide. No. 286 How to Play Soccer.

No. 335 English Rugby.

No. 340

FOOT BALL AUXILIARY No. 332 Spalding's Official Canadian

Group III. Foot Ball Guide.

No.3 Spalding's Official Cricket Guide. No. 277 Cricket and How to Play It.

Group IV. Lawn Tennis

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How to Play Lawn Tennis. No. 157 No. 279 Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis.

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No. 276 How to Play Golf. Group VI. Hockeu

Spalding's Official Ice Hockey No. 6 Guide.

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Basket Ball Group VII.

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Base Ball Group I

1-Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.



The leading Base Ball annual of the country, and the official authority of the game. Contains the official playing rules, with an explanatory index of the rules compiled by Mr. A. G. Spalding; pictures of all the teams in the National,

American and minor leagues; reviews of the season: college Base Ball, and a great deal of interesting information. Price 10 cents.

No. 1A - Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.

Something new in Base Ball, Contains records of all kinds from the beginning of the National League and official averages of all professional organizations for past season. Illustrated players. Price 10 cents.

No. 202-How to Play Base Ball.

Edited by Tim Murnane. New and revised edition. Illustrated with pictures showing how all the various curves and drops are thrown and portraits of leading players. Price 10 cents.

No. 223-How to Bat.

There is no better way of becoming a proficient batter than by reading this book and practising the directions. Numerous illustrations. Price 10 cents.

No. 232-How to Rup the Bases.

This book gives clear and concise directions for excelling as a base runner; tells when to run and when not to do so; how and when to slide; team work on the bases; in fact, every point of the game is thoroughly explained. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 230-How to Pitch.

A new, up-to-date book. Its contents are the practical teaching of men who have reached the top as pitchers, and who know how to impart a knowledge of their art. All the big leagues' pitchers are shown. Price 10 cents.

No. 229-How to Catch.

Every boy who has hopes of being a clever catcher should read how wellknown players cover their position. Pictures of all the noted catchers in the big leagues. Price 10 cents.

No. 225-How to Play First Base.

Illustrated with pictures of all the prominent first basemen. Price 10 cents.

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The ideas of the best second basemen have been incorporated in this book for the especial benefit of boys who want to know the fine points of play at this point of the diamond. Price 10 cents.

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Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. All the points explained. Price 10 cents.

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Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good as a shortstop. Illus. Price 10 cents.

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An invaluable guide for the ourfielder. Price 10 cents.

No. 231-How to Coach: How to Captain a Team; How to Manage a Team; How to Umpire; How to Or-

ganize a League; Technical Terms of Base Ball. A useful guide. Price 10 cents.

219-Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages.

To supply a demand for a book which would show the percentage of clubs without recourse to the arduous work of figuring, the publishers had these tables compiled by an expert. Price 10 cents.

BASE BALL AUXILIARIES.

No. 336-Minor League Base Ball Guide.

The minors' own guide. Edited by President T. H. Murnane, of the New England League. Price 10 cents.

No. 338-Official Handbook of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

Contains the Constitution, By-Laws. Official Rules, Averages, and schedule of the National League for the current year, together with list of club officers and reports of the annual meetings of the League. Price 10 cents.

No. 340-Official Handbook National Playground Ball Association.

This game is specially adapted for playgrounds, parks, etc., is spreading rapidly. The book contains a description of the game, rules and list of officers. Price 10 cents.

Foot Ball Group II.

2-Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide.



Edited by Walter Camp. Contains the new rules, with diagram of field; All-America teams as selected by the leading authorities: reviews of the game from various sections of the country: scores: pictures. Price 10 cents.

No. 334-Code of the Foot Ball Rules.

This book is meant for the use of officials, to help them to refresh their memories before a game and to afford them a quick means of ascertaining a point during a game. It also gives a ready means of finding a rule in the Official Rule Book, and is of great help to a player in studying the Rules. Compiled by C.W. Short, Harvard, 1908. Price 10 cents.

No. 324-How to Play Foot Bail.

Edited by Walter Camp, of Yale. Everything that a beginner wants to know and many points that an expert will be glad to learn. Snapshots of leading teams and players in action, Price 10 cents.

No. 2A-Spalding's Official Association Soccer Foot Ball Guide.

A complete and up-to-date guide to the "Soccer" game in the United States, containing instructions for playing the game, official rules, and interesting news from all parts of the country. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 286-How to Play Soc-

How each position should be played. written by the best player in England in his respective position, and illustrated with full-page photographs of players in action. Price 10 cents.

FOOT BALL AUXILIARIES.

No. 332-Spalding's Official Canadian Foot Ball Gnide.

The official book of the game in Canada. Price 10 cents.

No. 335-Spalding's Official Rugby Foot Ball Guide.

Contains the official rules under which the game is played in England and by the California schools and colleges. Also instructions for playing the various positions on a team. Illustrated with action pictures of leading teams and players. Price 10 cents.

Cricket Group III.

Official No. 3-Spalding's Cricket Guide.



The most complete year book of the game that has ever been published in America. Reports of special matches, official rules and pictures of all the leading teams. Price 10 cents.

No. 277-Cricket: and to Play it.

By Prince Ranjitsinhji. The game described concisely and illustrated with with comments by Walter Camp. full-page pictures posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.

Lawn Group IV.

No. Official 4-Spalding's Lawn Tennis Annual.



Contents include reports of all important tournaments: official ranking from 1885 to date; laws of lawn tennis; instructions for handicapping: decisions on doubtful points: management of tournaments: directory of clubs:

laying out and keeping a court. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 157-How to Play Lawn Tennis.

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 279-Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis.

By P. A. Vaile, a leading authority on the game in Great Britain, Every stroke in the game is accurately illustrated and analyzed by the author. Price 10 cents.

Group V. Golf

5-Spalding's Official Golf Guide.

Contains records of all important tournaments, articles on the game in various sections of the GOLF country, pictures of prominent players, official playing rules and general items of interest. Price 10 cents.



No. 276-How to Play Golf.

By James Braid and Harry Vardon, records of prominent the world's two greatest players tell teams, reports on the game how they play the game, with numer-ous full-page pictures of them taken on the links, Price 10 cents.

Group VI. Hockey

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL WOMEN'S

BASKET BALL GUIDE

1910-1911

Edited by
MISS SENDA BERENSON
Director of Physical Training, Smith College

Official Playing Rules Adopted June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass.; Revised by Executive Committee of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, October 23, 24, 1905, at New York City; Revised September, 1908; Revised September, 1910.



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Executive Committee on Basket Ball Rules

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MR. GEORGE T. HEPBRON, Editor Men's Official Basket Ball Guide.

MR. HARRY A. FISHER, Editor Official Collegiate Basket Ball Guide.

Announcement

Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide for Women will be published hereafter about September 1 of each year. Photographs and reports should be in the publishers' possession before July 15. All questions in relation to rules and the proper conduct of the game can be sent to the editor, Miss Senda Berenson, or to the publishers,

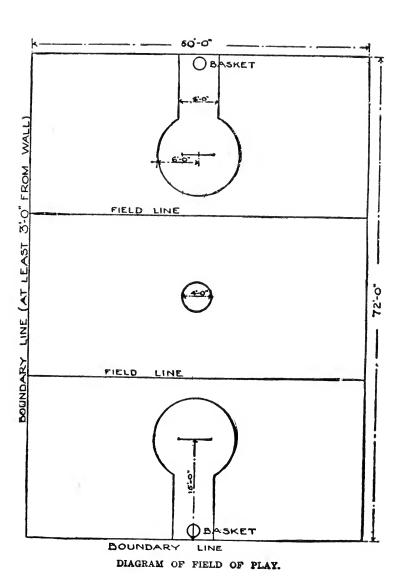
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Preface

The Official Women's Basket Ball Guide is henceforth to be published annually with new articles and any changes in rules that may seem necessary. We have made the greatest effort to make the rules as conducive as possible to a clean, healthful, wholesome game. We have also endeavored to put these rules as clearly as possible. Nevertheless we continue to get many letters asking for all sorts of explanations of the rules.

We have inserted in this pamphlet the questions that are most frequently put to us and the answers to them. We feel that some of the rules which seem puzzling would be made clear if coaches, above all, grasped the right spirit in which the game should be played. No amount of ruling will stop roughness or trickery if roughness is ignored and trickery encouraged. We therefore cannot too strongly advise every coach not only to know all the rules from beginning to end, but to read every article in the booklet with care and intelligence and sympathy. Each girl who plays basket ball should also be advised to own a copy of the book and be obliged to read the articles and know the rules. So much unpleasantness that arises from roughness or a false attitude toward sports would thus be entirely eliminated.

We, on our part, shall be pleased to receive suggestions from any one who has coached the game at least a year, as to changes in the rules or about anything else that may work for the betterment of a game that has already proved so infinitely valuable.



Official Women's Basket Ball Rules

Adopted June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass.; Revised by Executive Committee of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, October 23, 24, 1905, at New York City.

Revised September, 1908; Revised September, 1910. Copyright, 1910, by American Sports Publishing Company.

RULE I.

Section 1. Basket Ball may be played on any GROUNDS. grounds free from obstruction, said grounds not to exceed 6,000 square feet of actual playing space.

Boundary lines.

SEC. 2. There may be a well defined line marked around the floor or field. The side boundaries shall be at least three feet from the wall, fence or other obstruction. The end boundaries shall be directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. This line shall form the boundary of the field of play. Upon agreement by both teams the boundary lines may be dispensed with,

Division lines.

Sec. 3. The field shall be divided into three equal parts by field lines, parallel to the end boundary lines. Sec. 4. The field shall be laid out as per diagram on preceding page.

RULE II. Section 1. The ball shall be spherical; it shall be

BALL.

made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case: Size of Ball. it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference; the limit of variableness shall not be more than one-fourth of an inch in three diameters; it shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

Who provides the hall.

SEC. 2. The ball shall be provided by the home team: except in serial championships, when it shall

NOTE.-"Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide" for men, edited by George T. Hepbron, containing the official rules, is published in Spalding's Athletic Library No. 7.

be furnished by the championship committee; it shall be tightly inflated and so laced that it cannot be held by the lacing, and shall otherwise be in good condition.

Sec. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be packed in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.



Official bail to be used.

RULE III.

Section 1. The baskets shall be hammock nets of BASKETS. cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The rings shall be placed to feet above the ground in the centre of the short side of the actual playing field. The inside rim shall extend 6 inches from a rigid supporting surface.

SEC. 2. In case the supporting surface is not a wall of the building, a special background must be Background. provided, which shall measure at least 6 feet horizontally and 4 feet vertically, and extend not less than 3 feet above the top of the basket. It may be of any solid material, but must be permanently flat, Solid material. perpendicular and rigid.

SEC. 3. The baskets shall be rigidly supported. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the basket.

SEC. 4. The baskets made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official baskets.

SEC. 5. The "official" baskets must be used in all Official baskets to match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.

Sec. 6. No spectators or others shall be permit- Spectators ted nearer than six feet to the baskets in any direc- six feet away.



be used.

tion. The REFEREE shall see that this rule is enforced.

RULE IV.

TEAMS.

Section 1. Teams shall number not less than five nor more than nine members.

Position of players

(NOTE-Those who are playing the position of home must stay in their own home section, except during the "time out" or between halves. playing the position of centre must stay in the centre section and those playing the position of guard must stay in their respective sections except during "time out" or between halves.)

RULE V.

OFFICIALS.

Section 1. The officials shall be a REFEREE. two UMPIRES, a SCORER, a TIMEKEEPER and four LINESMEN.

RULE VI.

REFEREE. Referee an outsider.

SECTION 1. The REFEREE in all cases must be a thoroughly competent and impartial person, and shall not be a member of either of the competing organizations.

- SEC. 2. In all but serial championship games the visiting team shall choose the REFEREE, but shall notify the home team before the day of the game. Any team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit the right to appoint the REFEREE. In all serial championship games the REFEREE shall be selected by the championship committee.
- SEC. 3. Before the game begins the REFEREE shall see that the regulations respecting the ball, baskets, grounds and spectators are adhered to. (Rule III, section 6.) By mutual agreement of the CAP-Alterations in TAINS, the REFEREE may allow alterations in the rules regarding extent of boundary or side lines and time of halves, but not regarding rules for goal,

rules, about grounds and time.

ball, teams or spectators. The REFEREE shall ascertain before the commencement of the game the time for beginning or any other arrangements that have been made by the CAPTAINS or committee in charge.

Sec. 4. The REFEREE shall be judge of the ball. He shall decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, when a goal has been made, and have power to call all fouls provided for in the rules.

Referee decides when ball is in play and when goal has been made and calls fouls.

Sec. 5. The REFEREE shall approve of the SCORERS. TIMEKEEPERS and LINESMEN before the game begins.

Sec. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play by toss- Ball; how put ing it up the REFEREE shall stand so that he shall in play. throw the ball in a plane at right angles to the side lines.

SEC. 7. The REFEREE shall call time when Calling Time. necessary by blowing a whistle.

Sec. 8. No player but the CAPTAIN shall address any official. The REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Referee calls foul on player who speaks to officials.

SEC. 9. The REFEREE is the superior officer of Cannot alter the game and shall decide all questions not under the jurisdiction of the other officials, but he shall have no power to alter the decisions made by the other officials when they are in regard to matters under their jurisdiction.

decision of other officials.

SEC. 10. The REFEREE'S term of office shall Referee has no only extend from the time the game begins until power after game, it is concluded, and his decision awarding the game must then be given. His jurisdiction shall then end and he shall have no longer any power to act as REFEREE.

SEC. 11. The REFEREE puts the ball in play. Duties of the (Rule XII, sections 4, 5, and 6.)

Referee.

- SEC. 12. Makes all decisions on violations of Rule XII, section 5.
- SEC. 13. Decides when a goal has been made. (Rule XII, section 30.)
- SEC. 14. Indicates the two players nearest the ball when time was called and who are to jump for it when play is resumed. (Rule XII, section 7.)
- SEC, 15. Throws ball up when it is held by two or more players for any length of time. (Rule XII, section 22a.)
- Sec. 16. Indicates which player had her two hands on the ball first. (Rule XII, section 21.)
- Sec. 17. Awards point to opposing team when goal is touched. (Rule XII, section 31.)
- SEC. 18. Awards point to opposing team for three guarding fouls at basket. (Rule XII, section 32.)
 - Sec. 19. Makes decisions in Rule XII, section 36.
- Sec. 20. Decides on violations of Rule XII, section 37.
- SEC. 21. Decides whether ball was in the air when whistle sounded and whether goal counts. (Rule XII, section 33.)
- SEC. 22. Decides whether goal thrown by team making a foul counts. (Rule XII, section 34)
- SEC. 23. When whistles of two or more officials are sounded simultaneously, the one calling attention to a foul shall take precedence.
- SUGGESTION.—That whistles of different pitch be used.
- SEC. 24. Makes decisions on goals thrown according to Rule XII, section 35.
- SEC. 25. Blows whistle when ball goes out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 11.)
- SEC. 26. Makes decisions when ball is caused to go out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 12.)
 - SEC. 27. Decides when player has held the ball

more than five seconds out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 15.)

Sec. 28. Decides when game has been won by default according to Rule XII, section 39.

SEC. 29. Decides when game has been won by default according to rule XII, section 40.

Sec. 30. Announces score of a defaulted or forfeited game. (Rule XII, section 41.)

Sec. 31. Disqualifies for rough play or for four fouls of same kind. (Rule XII, section 25).

Sec. 32. Calls fouls for persistent intentional delays. (Rule XII, section 3.)

SEC. 33. Calls fouls when following rules are Referee calls fouls. violated: Rule VI, section 8; Rule XII, sections 3. 4, 6, 27.

SEC. 34. Referee alone may call "time out" and "time" at end of halves. (Rule IX, section 3.)

SEC. 35. The REFEREE is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not covered by these rules.

RULE VII.

SECTION I. The UMPIRES in all cases must be UMPIRES. thoroughly competent and impartial persons, and Umpires, shall not be members of either of the competing Outsiders. organizations.

Sec. 2. In all but serial championship games the home team shall choose the UMPIRES, but shall notify the visiting team of such selection before the day of the date fixed for the game. A team neglectiug to send such notification within the time specified. shall forfeit to the visiting team its right to appoint the UMPIRES. In serial championship games the championship committee shall appoint the umpires.

SEC. 3. The UMPIRES shall be judge of the play- Umpire calls fouls, ers, shall make decisions and call fouls as follows: UMPIRES call fouls for violations of Rule XII. sections 9, 10, 19, 21c, 23, 24, 25, 43, 44, 45.

Umpires not to question each other's decisions. SEC. 4. The UMPIRES shall make their decisions independently of each other, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other.

Whistle blown on foul.

SEC. 5. Whenever a foul is made the UMPIRE calling it shall blow a whistle, indicate the offender, and announce the nature of the foul, so that both the offender and the SCORER can hear it.

RULE VIII.

SCORER.

Section 1. The SCORER shall be appointed by the management of the home team, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so appoint desires thev mav ASSISTANT an SCORER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT SCORER shall have no power to make decisions and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the SCORER. * The SCORER'S record is the only "official" score. In serial championship games the SCORER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

Scorer to get names. SEC. 2. The SCORER, before the commencement of the game, shall secure from the management of each team a list of their players, with their positions.

Scorer must notify referee about disqualifying players.

SEC. 3. He shall notify the REFEREE when a player shall be disqualified according to Rule XII, section 25.

Official score

SEC. 4. Match games shall be scored in and according to the details in the Spalding official score book, and this shall constitute the official record of the game.

Blackboards, cards, etc., for announcing score, to be in charge of official scorer. SEC. 5. The use of blackboard, cards, etc., to announce the score to spectators, shall be in charge of the SCORER or one of his assistants and only the official score shall be announced thereon. In case of mistake on the board, cards, etc., it shall be cor-

rected according to the record in the official score hook

RULE IX

SECTION I. A TIMEKEEPER shall be appointed TIMEKEEPER by the management of the home team, subject to the opproval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so desires they may appoint an ASSISTANT TIME-KEEPER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPER shall have no power to make decisions, and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the TIMEKEEPER. The TIMEKEEPER'S record is the only "official" time. In serial championship games, the TIMEKEEPER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

- Sec. 2. He shall note when the game starts and shall blow his whistle indicating the expiration of the actual playing time in each half.
- SEC. 3. Time consumed by stoppages during the game shall be deducted only on order of the REF- referee's order. EREE. Time involved in making "free throws," Time not deducted etc., shall not be considered stoppages.

Time out only on for "free throws."

RULE X.

Section 1. The LINESMEN shall be appointed by the management of the home team and subject to the approval of the REFEREE.

SEC. 2. There shall be four LINESMEN; two from each side.

SEC. 3. The LINESMEN shall stand at the four Position of ends of the division lines. Their particular places Linesmen. shall be assigned them by the REFEREE.

SEC. 4. The LINESMEN shall be judges of fouls Linesmen call Line made by stepping on or crossing over the field lines. or touching the field lines or the ground beyond with

any part of the body or clothing, and shall call such fouls.

RULE XI.

CAPTAINS.

SECTION 1. CAPTAINS shall be indicated by each side previous to the commencement of a match; they must be players in the game.

Sec. 2. The CAPTAINS shall be the representatives of their respective teams.

Captains speak to officials.

Sec. 3. The CAPTAINS shall toss for choice of baskets and be entitled to call the attention of the officials to any violation of the rules which they think have been made.

SEC. 4. Before the commencement of a match each captain shall furnish the SCORER with a list of her players with their positions.

RULE XII.

Time of halves.

SECTION 1. The game shall consist of two halves of fifteen minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by agreement of CAPTAINS and REFEREE except in serial championship games, in which case the Championship Committee shall make the change if necessary.

SEC. 2. The teams shall change baskets at the end of the first half

Persistent or intentional delay of game.

SEC. 3. Any persistent or intentional delay of the game shall be counted as a foul against the team so delaying. The REFEREE shall call this foul.

(EXAMPLE—"Failing to get up as soon as possible after having fallen down," especially when in possession of the ball.)

Ball, how and when put in play at centre.

SEC. 4. At the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, after each goal, and at such other times as hereinafter provided, the REF-EREE shall put the ball in play at the centre. Whenever the ball is put in play at the centre the

players who are to jump for same must keep both feet within the circle, and the REFEREE shall toss the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines to a greater height than either of the centre players can jump, and so that it will drop between them. Sec. 3 may be applied when players delay game by not coming to centre promptly or stepping out of circle before or during jumps.

SEC. 5. When the REFEREE puts the ball in play at centre, he shall blow his whistle when the ball reaches its highest point, after which it must be first touched by either or both of the jumping centres. If the ball is batted to outside by one or both of the jumping centres it shall again be put in play at centre. The ball may either be caught or batted by one of the jumping centres.

Ball to be touched first by one or both jumping centre men.

SEC. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play other than in the centre, the players who are to first touch the ball must not stand further than two feet from the spot indicated by the REFEREE where the ball is to fall and have both feet together until the jump is made. If this rule is violated, section 3 may be applied by the REFEREE.

Players who "jump" for ball must stand with both feet together.

SEC. 7. If the ball is in bounds when "time" is called the REFEREE shall stand between the players and the nearer side line and put the ball in play by tossing it up in such a manner that it will drop near the spot where it was when "time" was called. The two opponents nearest this spot when time was called shall be the first to touch the ball after play is resumed. They shall be indicated by the REFEREE. If, however, the ball is held in tie (Rule XII, section 22) between the centre and forward or guard (i. e., over the field line) the ball shall be tossed up between the centre and her centre opponent indicated by the REFEREE.

When "time" is called, ball in bounds. When "time" is called, ball out of bounds.

Sec. 8. If the ball is out of bounds when "time" is called, play shall be resumed at the whistle of the REFEREE the same as if time had not been called.

Ball not to be SEC. 9. A player shall not advance with the ball carried. while in bounds, nor across the line to out of bounds with one or both feet. She must play it from the spot on which she catches it. Allowance is to be made for one who catches it while running, provided she throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. If in the judgment of the REFEREE she stops as soon as possible and at the end of the run she has one foot over the line, touching the floor on the outside, a foul for carrying over shall not be called if she immediately withdraws the foot that is over the line, but if she carries the foot that is inside the field of play to the floor on the outside, a foul shall be called for carrying over. This shall not be interpreted as interfering with a player's turning around without making progress as long as she keeps one foot in place. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

> Sec. 10. When a ball has been caught with both hands it shall not be bounded on the floor, but must be thrown within three seconds and according to Sections 9 and 45. If a player catches the ball with one hand she may bound it on the floor with one hand, once only, in order to catch it with both hands securely. This does not interfere with her throwing for goal twice or more in succession, even if no other player touches it between times. The UMPIRE or REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

When the ball is out of bounds.

Sec. 11. The ball is out of bounds only when it has completely crossed the line and is either touching the floor or in the possession of a player who has one or both feet outside, except as provided in section 12.

SEC. 12. When the ball is caused to go out of bounds in any manner intentionally or unintentionally (except in violation of section 9) and remains there, the REFEREE shall give it to the side opposite the one who touched it last and to the player nearest the point where it left the field of play.

SEC. 13. The ball may be thrown into the field of play in any direction, from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it. The ball may be thrown into the field of play, and must be played by some other player before the player who passed it in can again play it. When either of these rules are violated the REFEREE shall give the ball to the opponent at the same spot.

SEC. 14. In case of a doubt in the mind of the REFEREE as to which side touched the ball last, it shall be tossed up between two players indicated by the REFEREE, 5 feet within the boundary lines on a line with the point where it left the field of play.

SEC. 15. When the ball goes out of bounds and immediately returns, play shall continue whether or not it was touched while out of bounds, except if the whistle of the REFEREE is blown. The ball shall then be put in play as though it had not returned to the field of play.

SEC. 16. A player is allowed five seconds to hold the ball out of bounds. A player must not step over the boundary line until after she has played the ball, and if, in the judgment of the REFEREE, either of these rules is violated, the REFEREE shall give the ball to an opponent.

Sec. 17. There shall be no interfering with the player who is returning the ball: that is, no part of the person of her opponent shall be outside of the

When the other side is awarded the ball after going out of bounds.

How to throw ball in from out of bounds.

To be played by another player.

When an "out of bounds" ball is tossed up.

When ball rolls or bounces in again from out of bounds.

Five seconds to hold ball out of bounds.

Interfering with thrower-in.

field of play, and the ball may not be touched until it has crossed the line. If either of these rules is violated the REFEREE shall return the ball to the player who had it and have it again put in play at the original place.

Guarding fouls.

Sec. 18. All guarding must be done in the vertical plane. Fouls under this rule are:

- a. Guarding over opponent's person or over ball. (Plate V.)
 - b. Guarding round opponent's person. (Plate VI.)
 - c. Guarding two hands at the wall. (Plate VII.)
 - d. Guarding: boxing up. (Plate VIII.)

(NOTE—'Boxing up" is done when two players guard an opponent who is trying for goal, one in front and one behind.)

c. Guarding with hand touching ball. (Plate IX.) Referees and Umpires call these.

Holding, etc.

SEC. 19. There shall be no tackling, holding or pushing of an opponent, with or without the ball. The hands or arms shall not be used in any way to interfere with the progress of a player who has not the ball. Grasping the clothing of a person or player with the hands or putting one or both arms about a player shall be called holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Sec. 20. The opponent of a player who has the ball may stand firm and guard rigidly; the one with the ball may throw the ball or bounce it out around her opponent. In bouncing out the player may touch the arms but not the body of her opponent.

Sec. 21. a. Two hands on a ball are necessary to secure it.

b. A foul may be called on a player who puts her hand on the ball after an opponent has secured it. (Plate 1X.) Referee and Umpire.

c. Not more than one player of each team shall





place two hands upon the ball at the time it is being disputed with an opponent. Violation of this rule is a foul and may be called by REFEREE or UMPIRE. (Plate XI.)

d. REFEREE decides which player first gained possession of the ball.

SEC. 22. a. In case of doubt in the mind of the Tie Ball. REFEREE as to which player first put her two hands on the ball, it shall be called a "Tie Ball." (Plate X.) The whistle shall be blown, play stopped, and the ball tossed up between them. (Rule VI, section 6.)

b. The ball may be thrown or batted in any direction with one or both hands.

Sec. 23. In no case may a player remove the ball from the hands of an opposing player, either by snatching or batting it. The REFEREE or UM-PIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Sec. 24. The ball may not be held by one player longer than three seconds inside of bounds. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule. The three seconds are counted from the time the player has gained her feet after falling down

SEC. 25. There shall be no shouldering, tripping, Roughness will striking, kicking, hacking or intentional or unnecessary roughness of any kind. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule. The REFEREE may for the first, and shall for the second offence, disqualify the offender for that game and for such further period as the Committee in charge shall determine. (Three guarding fouls of the same kind or three line fouls shall warn and four shall disqualify a player.) A foul is a violation of the rules, whether committed unintentionally, ignorantly or otherwise. The fact that a foul is made is the only guide for the officials in calling the same.

Snatching or batting ball from an opponent's hands not allowed.

Ball held three seconds only,

disqualify.

Kicking or striking hall not allowed. The REFEREE has power to disqualify for violation of this rule whether foul was called or not. The ball shall not be kicked or struck with the fists. REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Substitute allowed for disqualified player.

Sec. 26. A substitute shall be allowed for a player who has been disqualified, and the foul made by her shall be counted.

Five minutes for "time."

Sec. 27. Whenever, because of sickness or acci-

Players to be changed only after the Referee and Scorer have been notified.

dent to a player, it becomes necessary for the REF-EREE to call "time," play must be resumed in five minutes. If the injured player is unable to resume play by that time, a substitute shall take her place, or the game starts at once without her. If it becomes necessary (on account of sickness, accident or . disqualifying) to change the players the REFEREE may upon notice from the captain call "time" for the substitution, providing the SCORER has been notified and the new player is ready to start at once. Sec. 3 may be applied when necessary. By mutual agreement of captains the REFEREE may allow the positions of the players to be changed between the halves or if for a substitution during the halves. A player once removed from the game cannot play again during that game.

Playing time of game.

Sec. 28. A game must be decided by the winning of the most points in thirty minutes playing time. or the amount of time agreed upon previously by captains and REFEREE, except in case of a tie.

Requires two points to win in case of tie.

Sec. 20. In case of a tie the game shall continue (without exchange of baskets) until either side has made 2 additional points. The goals may be made either from field or foul line, the team first scoring 2 points wins. In case of a tie and both teams make the second points simultaneously through both teams scoring on double fouls, the game shall continue, as provided for in section 38.

Scoring two points simultaneously.

Sec. 30a. A goal made from the field shall count Scoring of goals. as 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count as I point; a goal thrown shall count for the side into whose basket the ball is thrown, even though it was done by mistake. To constitute a goal, the ball must what constitutes enter and remain in the basket until after the REFERFE'S decision.

a goal.

b. In case baskets with open bottoms are used, to constitute a goal, the ball must enter and pass through the basket in accordance with the judgment of the REFEREE.

Sec. 31. If the basket or ball is touched by an opponent when the ball is on the edge of the basket, the REFEREE shall award I point to opposing team.

Sec. 32. If a player throws for the basket and Goal counts if the REFEREE decides the ball had left the players' hands when the whistle of the REFEREE, UMPIRE or TIMEKEEPER or LINESMAN sounded, and the throw results in a goal, it shall count.

Sec. 33. If a player while trying for goal is fouled three times by the opposing team (at any time during the game), the REFEREE shall award an extra point to the team whose player was thus fouled and if the player succeeds in making goals, they shall also count in accordance with Sec. 32. This does not interfere with a free throw after each of the three fouls. (Rule XII, section 36.)

SEC. 34. A goal thrown before the whistle can be Goals affected blown for a foul made by the team throwing it shall not count. The REFEREE makes decisions on this rule.

SEC. 35. When a player makes a throw for the Goal from outside. basket and the REFEREE decides that part of her person was touching the floor out of bounds, if a goal is made it shall not count; if not made, the ball shall be considered in play.

Basket or ball touched by opponent.

whistle is blown when ball is in the air.

One point extra awarded at basket.

by fouls.

Free throw mark.

SEC. 36. When a foul has been made the opposite side shall have a free throw for the basket at a distance of fifteen feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the centre of the basket, measuring towards the opposite basket. The player having a free throw shall not cross the fifteen-foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. The ball cannot be thrown to any person, but must be thrown at the basket. If this rule is violated a goal, if made, shall not be scored and if missed the ball shall be dead and put in play in the centre. The REFEREE

Thrower must not cross mark.

Ball to be thrown at basket.

Six-foot lane for players. Penalty for crossing line before ball reaches basket. makes the decisions for violations of this rule. Sec. 37. No player shall stand nearer than six feet to the thrower, nor in a lane six feet wide from the thrower to the basket, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the basket. The player shall not be interfered with in any way whatever, either by players or spectators. If this rule is violated by one of the opposite team, or by spectators, and a goal is not made, she shall have another free throw. If a goal is made, the foul shall not count. If violated by one of her own team, or by a player from each team, and a goal is made, it shall not count, and whether missed or made, the ball shall be thrown up in the centre. If the goal is not made and no rules have been violated the ball shall be in play. The players must stay back of the line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. The REFEREE makes the decisions for violation of this rule.

Two fouls at once.

SEC. 38. When two or more fouls are called at same time on opposite sides, they shall be thrown in succession and the ball shall be put in play at the centre after the last throw. When two or more fouls are called at the same time on one team, they shall be thrown in succession. If a goal is made on the last throw, the ball shall be put in play, at the centre; if missed, the ball is in play.

SEC. 39. If only one team puts in an appearance Winning by at the appointed time, the REFEREE shall an-default. nounce that the team complying with the terms agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the game by default. (See section 40.)

SEC. 40. When it happens, however, that neither When neither team team is ready to begin playing at the hour appointed for the game, the team which completes its number first and appears on the field ready for play cannot claim a default from its opponent. The latter shall be entitled to fifteen minutes' additional time. and if then unable to present a full team shall be obliged to play short-handed or forfeit the game. The REFEREE shall be the authority on this rule.

is ready.

- SEC. 41. Any team refusing to play within three minutes after receiving instructions to do so from the REFEREE shall forfeit the game. (See section 42.)
- Sec. 42. The REFEREE shall announce a team defaulting or forfeiting a game the loser by the score of 2 to 0.

SEC. 43. Touching the field line or ground beyond Line fouls. with any part of the body or clothing constitutes a foul. (This does not debar a player from leaning or reaching over the field line to pick up or receive the ball.) The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

Sec. 44. The ball may not be "juggled"; i. e., tossed into the air and caught again to evade holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 45. No player may hand the ball, bounce it or roll it, to another player. The player must be standing up with body vertical and the ball must be thrown in the air to another player. REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule. NOTE—This rule debars dribbling of any sort. The "three bounces" of Rule XII, section 10, is excepted.

RULE XIII.

SEC. I. The REFEREE has certain rules specifically reserved for his judgment (Rule VI, section 8, Rule XII, sections 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21d, 21a, 27, 30a, b, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 30, 40, and may call any other fouls which the UMPIRES fail to notice.

SEC. 2. Fouls are classified according to their penalties, as follows:

General.

- 1. Players addressing officials (Rule VI, section 8).
- 2. Touching the ball in centre (Rule XII, section 5).
- Kicking or striking ball (Rule XII, section 25.)
- 4. Bouncing the ball more than three times or lower than the knee (Rule XII, section 10).
- 5. Holding more than three seconds (Rule XII, section 24).
 - 6. Delaying game (Rule XII, section 3).
- 7. Tackling, holding, pushing opponents (Rule XII, section 19).
- 8. Snatching or batting ball from hands of an opponent (Rule XII, section 23).
 - 9. Juggling (Rule XII, section 44).
- 10. Touching the field line with any part of the body or clothing (Rule XII, section 43).
- 11. Handing, bouncing or rolling the ball to another player (Rule XII, section 45).
- 12. Wrong guarding (Rule XII, section 18, a, b, c, and d).

Specific.

Fouls for which Players may be Disqualified.

- 1. Striking.
- 2. Kicking.
- 3. Shouldering.
- 4. Tripping.
- 5. Hacking.
- 6. Unnecessary rough play.

(Rule XII, section 25.)

Officials are expected to be as strict as possible. In all cases not covered by these rules officials are to use their own judgment, in accord with the general *spirit* of the rules, and to call fouls for same.

Officials to be strict and to go by spirit of rules.

All questions pertaining to the interpretation of these rules, or suggestions, may be referred to Miss Senda Berenson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., or the Secretary of the Committee, Miss Julie Ellsbee Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, New York City. Kindly enclose a two-cent stamp for answer.

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silence, and no mean spirit of any sort is seen on the floor or in the gallery. Immediately after the game the winning team gives a dinner to the defeated team, and the girls who have played against each other sit next to each other at the dinner. The beautiful spirit shown at this dinner, the modest and gracious attitude of those who have won, the forgetfulness of self and the brave and noble attitude of those who have not won, surprise and charm me each year.

What has been said of basket ball may be applied to all games. Athletics that are thoroughly supervised, in which the elements of loyalty and courtesy and unselfishness are developed, which bring out enthusiasm without hysteria, and the love of play for its own sake, cannot help but be a great factor in the real education of our women.

Danger of Unsupervised Basket Ball

By Elizabeth Wright,
Director of Physical Training, Radcliffe College,

While basket ball is an excellent game from every point of view, it is to be much deplored that within the last few years there has arisen a strong sentiment against it in the minds of a considerable number of parents and teachers. Each year not a few apparently strong athletic girls fail to come out for basket ball practice because they have been forbidden to do so by their parents. That the parents are often misguided in their decision by exaggerated accounts of injuries inflicted, or that they are indeed totally ignorant of the game, is undoubtedly true. On the other hand, the fact that such interdicts are becoming more and more usual is too significant to be overlooked.

It seems to be the fate of a sport which "takes" to pass quickly from a healthy to an excessive stage which threatens to kill it outright, unless some coercive measure is taken to turn it back within the bounds of moderation. So bicycling as a sport has largely passed, and so basket ball is in danger of passing.

Basket ball was one of the first, if not the first, vigorous team game to be played to any extent in this country by women. It was immediately popular, as it deserves to be. In many schools opportunities for play were given pupils, but with a fatal lack of foresight no adequate instruction was provided, and there was little or no intelligent supervision.

Girls were allowed to play without any sort of preliminary physical examination, the time of actual play was unrestricted, weak girls were not warned to take proper precautions, nor were the after-effects of playing taken serious account of. The hours allowed for practice were frequently ill-advised, coming directly after a long school session with perhaps no chance for luncheon or rest. In many cases through ignorance or intentional disregard to the laws of hygiene, girls played when they should have been rigorously excluded from all violent exercise.

Naturally the results were not far to seek, indeed, are not far to seek, for such abuses are not of the past only. We still have to contend with pathological conditions for which unwise basket ball playing is too largely responsible. Inadequate supervision or no supervision has been and is still the key-note to the difficulty. Players, parents and teachers must co-operate in an effort to secure proper professional supervision whenever and wherever the game is played, or basket ball with all its unrivaled possibilities for good may perish in disgrace, and only for the lack, so to speak, of "right bringing-up."

Should Men Manage or Coach Girls in Athletics?

By James E. Sullivan,

Member of the Board of Education of Greater New York and Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

In the last issue of Spalding's Official Women's Basket Ball Guide, Mr. E. B. DeGroot of Chicago wrote on the subject of girls' teams being coached or managed by men. I certainly agree with Mr. DeGroot in many of his conclusions. At a number of schools girls' basket ball teams are coached by men and some of the athletic teams have men coaches and managers. It is a mistake—a serious mistake. Girls' athletics, from a coaching or a managerial standpoint, should be absolutely directed by women.

I am strongly and unalterably opposed to having a man in a girls' gymnasium, or having him coach or direct girls in their athletic exercises. He is out of place, and those girls' schools whose athletic activities are now being directed by men should take steps to succeed them by women instructors.

In making this positive statement that a girls' team should not have a man coach or manager, I do not mean to insinuate, nor would I want my male friends who are responsible for athletic activities in schools where there are girls, to think that I mean them. This does not apply at all to capable and qualified medical men, who have been striving for years to give to girls' athletics its proper position in the world of physical training. As a rule, however, they do not coach; they do not manage, nor do they take active control of athletics. There is no objection to a medical man or a professor conducting his regular courses of lectures on physical training and explaining freely the many benefits to be derived therefrom.

In other days, when we were without women teachers who understood athletics, hygiene, health, and all that physical train-

ing stands for, perhaps it was often necessary to have a male coach and manager. It is not necessary to-day, because we have thousands of capable young women teachers throughout the United States who are well qualified to coach and manage girls' teams, and whose judgment on girls' athletics is much better than that of the average man.

It is now an established fact that girls' athletics, when conducted along safe and sane lines, are a real benefit to the health of the girls. They must not be exploited, however, as female Sheppards. Sheridans or Sandows, or as show girls. A girls' basket ball team must not be trained in the tricks and methods of a man's champion basket ball team or play under men's rules; nor should they be sent around the country to exhibit themselves as experts or compete in open competition where gate money is charged. As soon as the girl who is interested in athletics for her health is allowed to become a public character, or when the papers record this victory or that victory of a team, something will surely happen, and parents will refuse to allow their daughters to take part in athletics in any form.

If one looks back over the history of competitive athletics, where showmen exploited girls in any particular sport, it will be found that the ones that the sport could have helped, from a physical standpoint, have been driven from it. This applies particularly to public competition among girls in cycling, base ball and pedestrianism; as a result these sports, for girls, were discredited.

Competition for girls should be in their own group and in private, without an admission fee and without the sensation-seeking audience that would have absolutely no interest in the health of the girl and be present from motives of curiosity only. Therefore it is safe to say that if we are to reap the benefits of athletics for girls—and there are plenty of benefits to be derived—girls should be kept in their own group and not be permitted to take part in public sports. Schools of two hundred, three hundred and five hundred girls can easily present the necessary amount of competition and contribute all of the energetic exercise needed to ensure good health, grace and

character. There is no necessity for seeking competition beyond the school building or yard, and, in mixed schools, with one gymnasium, the girls should use the gym by themselves.

A man's coach in a girls' school will naturally present his theories from a masculine standpoint. He will tell his pupils to play a good, rough game, and instruct them to do things as a boy or man would do them. Therefore I have no hesitation whatever in going absolutely on record as saying that in the athletic activities of a girls' school a man has no place.

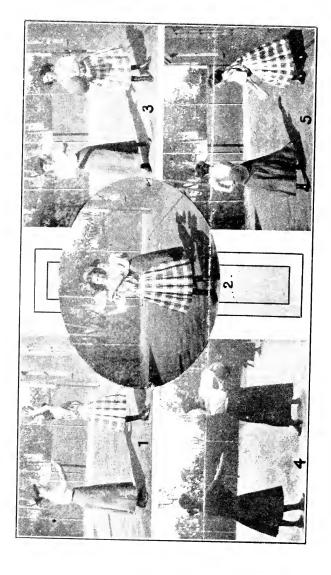
Once in a while some enthusiast, not one of the old school however, but some newcomer in athletics, will suggest a mammoth public inter-school athletic competition, or inter-state athletic competition, for girls' schools. Luckily, to date we have been spared these spectacles. Let us hope that the educational authorities will once and for all put the iron hand down on open competitions, in any shape, manner or form, for girls, and not allow them to be paraded before the public as athletic experts. If they are allowed to so show themselves, something will happen, and when something happens the whole athletic structure, so far as girls' athletics are concerned, will crumble, and the very ones that are responsible will be the first ones to evade the responsibility.

That the importance of this subject is recognized is borne out in the manner in which athletic activities are conducted at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading girls' schools. We have yet to hear of Vassar playing Smith in a public basket ball game or Wellesley competing against Bryn Mawr, or any one of them exhibiting where gate money is charged and the public admitted, and let us hope we never will. It would be good judgment for our educational authorities to bear this in mind when a suggestion of a public competition for girls is made. Athletics for girls must always be conducted on safe lines—lines that stand for character building, grace, correct posture and health.

The competitive side of sport—the public, gate money end of it; the man coach and man manager idea—has no place in a girls' school. There are thousands of women teachers in

the United States who are capable of coaching and directing girls' athletics along lines that will benefit them in future life and improve them in every way. The period of the man director for girls' athletics has passed.

It is worthy of note that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the body that controls all amateur sport in the United States, i. e., track athletics, swimming, gymnastics, etc., will not register a female competitor and its registration committees refuse sanction for a swimming contest or a set of games where an event for women is scheduled—and will anyone question the wisdom of such a policy?



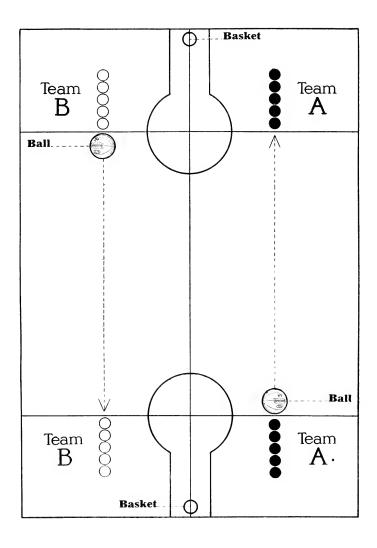
How to Train Beginners for Basket Ball

By Julie Ellsbee Sullivan.

Basket ball is perhaps the most highly organized game women play to-day, yet every girl who enters the high school is very eager to play the game at once and feels quite ready to do so without any previous training. As a matter of fact, she does not know the rules of the game, she is physically untrained in the skill of handling the ball, she does not know how to make a goal from the field or when to pass the ball to a team mate who may be in a better position for scoring. The physical director meets this problem in school athletics, in playgrounds and in freshman work at college.

How is the gymnastic teacher going to meet this problem?

Let me offer a course of study which will train the beginner. The best game to gain skill in passing the ball is that of the "Seven Passes." In this game, the class is divided into two teams. whose members play seven passes, as fast as possible, the team finishing first being the winner. The players stand one back of the other at a distance of two arms' lengths. The first pass is passing the ball overhead down the line. (See Plate I.) When the last girl catches the ball she runs forward to the beginning of the line and starts the second pass, throwing the ball over the right shoulder to the player in back. (See Plate II.) The third pass is played as the preceding one, only over the left shoulder. For the fourth pass the last player waits until the line has faced right, when she passes the ball sideward to her team-mate on the left. (See Plate III.) Pass five is played as the preceding play, tossing the ball sideward to the right. Upon receiving the ball the player at the extreme right end of the line starts pass six by passing the ball from the right side, back of hips, and over left shoulder to the girl on her left. (See Plate IV.) The seventh pass is played from the left end of the line by passing the ball from the left side, back of hips, over right shoulder to the girl on the right. (See Plate V.) During these passes no girl is allowed to miss her turn. If a player



fails to catch the ball she must leave her place in the line, pick up the ball, return to the line and continue the game. Officers called linesmen should be elected to enforce this rule.

Another good game to gain skill in handling the ball is the zig-zag pass. The class is divided into two teams. The members of each team stand one back of the other. They count two's. Upon the command "open spaces," the number ones take two steps sideward to the right and the number twos take two steps sideward to the left. To each leader is given a ball. Upon the command "Go" the leaders toss the ball to the teammate standing in back. The ball continues on its zig-zag path until it reaches the last girl, who faces about, waits for her team to face about, and then starts passing the ball down the line. The last player or original leader that first catches the ball has won the game for her team. The linesmen have the same duties to perform as in the preceding game.

For descriptions of other ball-passing games, see Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 158, entitled "Indoor and Out-door Gymnastic Games."

A novel game for goal practice is a basket ball relay race. Perpendicularly at the middle point of a free-throw mark is drawn a line that is extended from goal to goal. The court is thus divided into two equal parts. Both free-throw lines are continued across the room. The players are separated into two teams. A and B. Each team arranges itself on one side of the gymnasium, with half its team standing back of the free-throw line at south end of gymnasium and with the rest of the team back of the free throw line at the north end of the room. (See Diagram.) To the leader of Team A, at the south end, is given one ball: to the leader of Team B, at the north end, is given another ball. (The ends of the room are conveniently designated nated as north and south ends.) At the command "Go" each leader holding a ball runs down her side of the room to the free-throw line, stands still and tries for a goal. She should not step over the free-throw line, but may have one or both feet on the line. As the ball nears the ground her nearest team-mate catches the ball, runs to the other free-throw mark

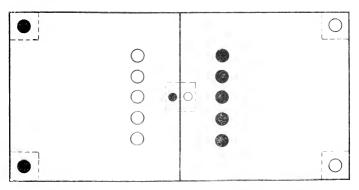
and tries for a goal. She is relieved in the same manner. The game goes on till each player has tried for a goal. The team that is finished first is declared the winner. If a player steps over the free-throw line before tossing for a goal, she should be made to toss again from the proper place. Officials called marshals should enforce this rule. To vary the game the team scoring the greater number of goals should be declared the winner.

The best game for goal practice is a tossing match. The players are divided into two teams. Each team arranges itself in a semi-circle around a goal. A basket ball is given to the right end girl of each team. Upon the command "Go" she tries to toss the ball into the basket. As the ball nears the ground the next girl catches the ball, and tries for a basket. She may not walk or run with the ball, but must toss for a goal from whatever spot she caught the ball. The game continues until every player has tried for a goal. The team that scores the greater number of goals is declared the winner. Officials called scorers should be elected, whose duty should be to keep score of the goals made. Each goal counts two points. For running or walking with the ball one point should be awarded to the other team.

To develop team work the best games are corner ball and captain ball, described on pages 26 and 27 of Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 158, entitled "Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games." Another good game is centre ball. A space about 30 feet long and 25 feet wide is needed for this game. A line divides the space into two equal parts. At each corner is a base, two feet square. Each team lines up in a straight line about eight feet from the dividing line. (See Diagram.) Two members of each team take positions on the bases of the other side. Two members, called centres, one from each team, stand within a two-foot base on the dividing line. Each centre player faces her team. The game starts by tossing the ball up between the two centres, who bat the ball towards their team. The team tries to toss the ball to one of their basemen. Each time a baseman catches the ball two points is awarded to her side and

the ball is again put in play at the centre. Rules of the game are:

- 1. No player may walk or run with the ball.
- 2. If any player steps inside the box of a baseman one point is awarded to the baseman's team
- 3. The centre players may not leave the centre box after having batted ball, but may try to catch the ball when it is near them.



- 4. No player may cross the dividing line.
- 5. No rough playing is allowed.
- 6. When a foul is committed one point is awarded to opposing team.

When the first year girl has practised these games she is well trained for basket ball itselt, because she has acquired skill in passing the ball, ability to make a goal, and a knowledge of team work.

Basket Ball in the Public Schools of the City of New York

By Elizabeth Burchenal, Inspector of Athletics, Department of Education, City of New York.

In December, 1904, at the time of the organization of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York, there was no uniformity in the game of basket ball as played by girls of the public schools of that city.

Investigation showed that the number of school girls playing the game was an amazingly small proportion of the number attending school; that in only one girls' high school was the game organized throughout the school, by the woman instructor of physical training, according to the official rules for women, and on an inter-class basis.

In the other high schools, if the game was played at all, it was often in outside halls not under the control of the school, coached usually by men teachers not connected with the physical training department—or sometimes even by high school boys.

These coaches, being interested and experienced only in the game as they played it themselves, were attempting to train the girls to play in the same way, but in every case had been obliged to make modifications.

At times there were inter-scholastic games between teams coached in this way, in which there was, naturally, ill-feeling, intense excitement and all kinds of protests, due to the lack of any fixed official rules.

It is needless to say that such games as these contained nothing of the real joy and exhibitation of the game played for sport's sake, and nothing of either mental or physical benefit to the players. The mothers in one locality became so prejudiced against "basket ball" (as they knew it) on account of the roughness and excitement in the games that basket ball practice had to be discontinued because of the scarcity of girls whose parents would permit them to go into it.

In order to make the game popular and both possible and desirable for large numbers of school girls, it appeared that the following measures would be necessary:

- 1. To adopt a suitably modified game as the standard one for girls.
 - 2. To adopt official rules.
- 3. To bring girls' athletics under the control of the Principal and Physical Training Department of the school.
- 4. To secure women coaches and officials who are competent and experienced in the women's game.
 - 5. To abolish interscholastic games.
- 6. To establish interclass games by securing the interest and co-operation of principals and instructors of physical training, and by offering to each individual school a perpetual trophy for its interclass basket ball championships.

In January, 1905, soon after its organization, the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League took its first action concerning athletics for high school girls. This was the adoption of the foregoing recommendations as its policy in regard to basket ball, and the adoption of the modified game and its official rules, as formulated by the Executive Committee on Basket Ball Rules, and set forth by them in this volume of Spalding's Athletic Library.

Announcement of this policy was made to the various schools and trophies were offered. At once some of the schools offered to co-operate, accepted trophies and organized inter-class basket ball, in each case under the supervision of the physical training instructor.

The policy gradually became established and is now generally known and almost universally accepted.

The following quotations are taken verbatim from the "Official Handbook of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Ath-

letic League," published by the American Sports Publishing Company:

"From the first we have clearly realized and tried to guard against that notoriety which is one of the serious dangers of athletics. We believe firmly in wholesome exercise and in a reasonable degree of competition, but wish to avoid that notoriety which would be inevitably attendant upon inter-school games. We believe that all the exercise of spirit of competition that is desirable can be secured by games between teams within the classes and between the classes within the same school. Therefore, we deplore all competition of basket ball and other games of a similar nature between teams from separate schools, but this of course would not interfere in any way with the meeting together for social purposes and in the participation in friendly sport of pupils from differents schools when under the auspices of their own teachers or parents. (Signed)

[This was one of a list of recommendations adopted by the Girls' Branch, and issued to the schools with the signed approval of the President of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Public Schools Athletic League.]

"The general principle followed by the Girls' Branch is to develop work within the school rather than competition between schools, to select events in which teams rather than individuals may compete, to conduct all athletic practice and all competitions in the school building or grounds after school hours, under the direction of teachers in the school, and to admit visitors to competitions or demonstrations on invitation only, at the discretion of the Principal, and with no charge for admission."

"Trophies.—In order to encourage after-school practice in the events sanctioned, the Girls' Branch offers a limited number of perpetual interclass athletic trophies for schools whose principals desire such trophies and wish to hold annual or semi-annual interclass competitions according to the rules adopted to govern such contests.

"ATHLETIC PINS.—The Girls' Branch now has its official League Pin, which is awarded to the individual members of the winning classes or teams in such competition."

The following are the rules governing high school interclass athletic championships for trophies offered by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League:

ELIGIBILITY.

Every girl taking part in any event of this League must be in good standing both in deportment and in scholarship, including work in physical training.

No entry shall be accepted unless approved by the Principal.

No entry shall be accepted without a physician's certificate of physical fitness, or on the personal responsibility of the instructor in charge of the games.

No girl who plays basket ball or takes part in athletic competitions outside of school unless under the auspices of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, shall be eligible to represent her class.

No girl who has represented any outside organization or taken part in any interschool competition shall be eligible to compete in any event of this League, until twenty school weeks have elapsed from the time of such competition.

Girls taking part in any unsanctioned events render themselves liable to suspension.

INTERCLASS BASKET BALL.

High School Basket Ball Championships shall be decided within the several schools by series of games, whereby each class shall play every other class entered in the School Championships.

Spalding's Official Rules for Women shall govern contests.

All games shall be under the direction of an instructor (preferably physical training instructor) appointed by the Principal.

This instructor shall also represent the school in the High School Basket Ball Committee of the Girls' Branch.

Each class shall give its list of players with two substitutes, signed by the Principal, to the instructor in charge of the games, who shall arrange the schedule.

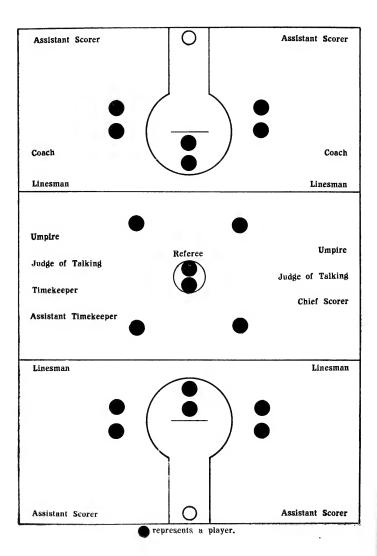
The games shall be played in the school building or grounds except in case there be no suitable space. In this case another space may be secured, only on the consent and approval of the Principal.

Officials for the games shall be members of the Basket Ball Committee, or persons approved by the Committee and the Principal.

The ball to be used in all match games shall be Spalding's Official Basket Ball.

The Basket Ball Committee shall be composed of one instructor from each of the several high schools of the League, appointed by their Principals.

All questions should be referred to the Basket Ball Committee of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, 500 Park Avenue.



Basket Ball for the Student Body

BY JULIE ELLSBEE SULLIVAN.

Most of our present-day educators have realized the importance of team games in the education of our girls, because team work subordinates self-interest, instils loyalty in the hearts of the players, and develops co-operation. Since every public high school has an indoor or an outdoor playground where basket ball may be played, it seems only just that every student should play, rather than that only a few should remain after school for recreation. It is not right that only these few girls should be allowed to play basket ball. The entire student body should learn to play during school hours.

The public high school course in physical training gives to every girl two periods of forty-five minutes each every week. The graded course prescribes running, corrective work, apparatus work, folk dancing, and athletics. Out of the forty-five minutes every teacher can find ten or twelve minutes for basket ball. This is ample time to teach the game.

In order to learn the game two factors are important—learning the rules and playing the game. In regard to learning the rules the girls should be their own officials. Toward this end, for the benefit of the girls at the Prospect Avenue Annex of Manual Training High School, the following rules were printed for eighteen officials:

Referee (1).

The Referee shall have absolute control of the games and shall call fouls for the violation of all rules, and in particular the following not covered by the Umpires:

- I. Players addressing officials.
- 2. Touching the ball in centre.
- 3. Delaying game.
- 4. Wrong guarding, etc.



1—1A Class Team. 2—2A Class Team. 3—3A Class Team. 4—1B Class Team. CLASS TEAMS PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Umpires (2).

The Umpire shall take her place at either side of the field, calling fouls for the following:

- 1. Kicking or striking the ball.
- 2. Carrying the ball.
- Bouncing the ball more than three times or lower than the knee.
- 4. Holding the ball more than three seconds.
- 5. Tackling, holding or pushing opponents.
- 6. Juggling.
- 7. Handing the ball to another player.

Chief Scorer (1).

She shall take her place upon either side of the field, directly opposite the centre, and shall keep score for the game, scoring 2 points for a goal made from the field and 1 point for a goal made from a foul.

Assistant Scorers (4).

She shall take her place near a goal at eithe end of the field, and shall keep score only for the team whose basket she is near. Between the halves she changes baskets. A goal made from the field shall count 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count 1 point.

Linesmen (4).

She shall take her place at either end of a field line, calling fouls for stepping over or on the field line with a portion of the body or with the clothing.

Judges of Talking (2).

She shall take her place at either side of the field, calling fouls for loud, boisterous shrieking, laughing or talking.

Timekeeper (1).

She shall take her place at either side of the field, shall note when the game starts and shall blow her whistle at the expira-



1-1B Substitute Team. 3-1C Class Team. Class Team. CLASS TEAMS PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH

SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

tion of five minutes' actual playing time, or the amount of time agreed upon previously by captains and referee.

Assistant Timekeeper (1).

She shall take her place next to the Timekeeper and shall verify her record.

Coaches (2).

She shall coach the players of her class team while the game is in progress.

These rules were printed on circular pieces of cardboard with a metal rim. On one side was printed the name of the official and on the other side her position and duties, as follows:



To this metal rim was attached a whistle, if the duties of the official called for such an implement. In the case of the time-keepers a watch was used. For the scorers a pad and pencil was furnished. With this system eighteen are officiating and eighteen are playing. At the end of 3 minutes they change places, the officials being in one straight line, the players being in another straight line alongside of the officials, each of whom then passes her duties and implements to the girl who is her partner. When the class is larger than thirty-six it is a good plan to have two squads; one squad of thirty-six at basket ball, the other squad at the jumping rope, bowling, or whatever sport the squad



1-1D Class Team. 2-2D Class Team. 3-1E Class Team. 4-1F Class Team. CLASS TEAMS PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

leader knows well enough to manage. When the second eighteen players have finished the squads change places. Allowing three minutes for playing time, every girl in a class of seventy-two can play within fifteen minutes' time. This system teaches the girls the rules, and makes competent officials as well as players of them, and keeps thirty-six busy at a time.

DAILY SCHEDULE.

		Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday
Morning Schedule	8.30-8.35		1 A	1 F	2 A	
	8.35 8.40		1 G	1 B	$2\mathrm{B}$	
	8.40- 8.45		1 E	1 H	2 C	
	8.45- 8.50	3 A	1 D	1 C	2 D	
					-	
School Day's Work	9.00 9.45	2 B 2 D	1 H 1 F	1 A		1 F 1 H
	9.45-10.30	2 C 2 A	1B 1C	1 E	1B 1G	$2\mathrm{B}$
	10.30-11.00	\mathbf{S}	${ m T}$	U	D	Y
	11.00-11.45	1 D	3 A	3A 2C	1 C	
	11.45-12.30			$2\mathrm{A}$ $2\mathrm{D}$		
	12.30-1.00	L	U	N	С	Η
	1.00- 1.45	$1~\mathrm{A}~1~\mathrm{G}$				
	1.45- 2.30			$1\mathrm{G}$		1D 1E
Afternoon Schedule	-					
	2.30- 2.45	1 B		1 D	3 A	2 A
	2.45- 3.00	1 C		2 B	1 A	21)
	3.00-3.15	1 E		1 G	1F 1H	2 C

In regard to the second factor playing itself, a basket ball schedule of morning practice of five minutes for each class is a good thing. In framing up this schedule care should be taken that Class 1A, for instance, is not asked to report for morning training on the day that 1A comes for its regular gymnastic period. A schedule of afternoon practice, allowing fifteen minutes to each class after school on certain days, is likewise good,

providing care is taken that Class 1A, for instance, is not asked to use the gymnasium on the day of its morning practice or either of the days of its regular gymnastic lesson. When this schedule is perfect each class has four days a week to play basket ball. At the Prospect Avenue annex was used a schedule similar to the one shown on the preceding page.

It will be noted that each class is given an opportunity to play basket ball four different days each week. The girls run their own practice meets. They officiate—even if I am referee, they are linesmen, umpires, etc. In order to help the attendance in the morning each class elected a captain, whose duty it was to write on the blackboard the day and time of morning practice. Usually eighteen or twenty of one class reported. This enabled me to select a class team very easily, as nine of one class against nine of the same class, in the progress of three minutes, let alone five, show the skilful players that are to have the honor of representing their class in the championship.

At the afternoon meets the girls managed their own games. Of course, a different teacher was placed in charge every afternoon, but the girls developed their own officials. And, let me say, these officials, fresh from the student body, showed a greater love of fair play, displayed a greater amount of enthusiasm, and, from the athletic standpoint, enkindled into the game a much cleaner spirit than could ever be awakened by the professional umpire or coach who gives his services for money.

About two weeks before the semi-finals of our inter-class basket ball championship there were a great many proofs that every girl in the student body understood the game. They played during the lunch period. They asked hundreds of questions upon the interpretations of the rules. In the afternoon meets classes played against one another. As early as ten minutes after eight in the morning girls were seen goal-tossing. The greatest proof of our student body basket ball is the pictures of our twelve class teams, which are shown herewith.

Basket Ball for Women in the South

By J. E. Lombard, Physical Director Public Schools, New Orleans.

No statement concerning the spread of basket ball among women in the South would be adequate unless it made mention of the persistent activity of Miss Clara G. Baer, Professor of Physical Education in the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women.

In the early '90's this lady's attention was attracted to basket ball as a means of engaging the interest of young women in physical training, and from that time to the present consistent and intelligent energy devoted to the development and propagation of the game has perhaps been the strongest influence at work to maintain basket ball in this section of the country, where, until recently, the prevailing custom indicated a marked lack of appreciation of the transcending importance of physical vigor among women.

Miss Baer's long connection with the Louisiana Chautauqua and the various Summer Normal Schools conducted by the State Department of Education gave her an opportunity for imparting a knowledge of the game to a great number of teachers in the State of Louisiana, and her service for the past eleven years at the Normal School at Monteagle, Tenn., has extended that knowledge over a great part of the South and Southwest.

The game as played at Newcomb College and taught elsewhere by Miss Baer differs materially from the Official Women's Basket Ball. The penalty for a foul is heavier, the foul being converted into a point for the offended team without requiring a throw for the basket. While the ball is in the possession of a player of either side all players of both sides are restrained from changing their positions on the field. The number of players to a team is seven, and the field of play is subdivided by longitudinal and transverse lines into seven

sections—one section for each player. Another noteworthy feature of the game as taught at Newcomb is the prohibition of inter-school competition.

On the whole, the Newcomb game has served a useful purpose in blazing the way for the game of women's basket ball in the South.

An entirely independent movement for basket ball has been under way for the past four years in Houston, Texas, under the leadership of Mr. Robert W. Keeton, Physical Director of the Houston Public Schools. For two years they played under Official Women's Rules, with six players to the team, but they became dissatisfied with the results, chiefly because of inability to develop team work to the desired degree. They are now playing under a combination women's rules and men's rules, with additional modifications peculiar to their League. In the session of 1908-09 thirteen schools took part in the contests and a total of thirty-four games were played.

Houston bids fair to exert a powerful influence upon the future of the game in the Southwest.

There is a well-developed interest in women's basket ball in San Antonio, Waco. Fort Worth, Dallas, Corsicana, Galveston, the University of Texas, at Austin, and at Southwestern University, at Georgetown.

In Louisiana the game is pursued with zeal at Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Morgan City, New Iberia, Nachitoches and many other places.

The Gulf Coast towns of Mississippi have played the game for several seasons.

In most of these places the game is played with six players to the team.

In the public schools of New Orleans the Official Women's Rules are adhered to with only minor changes. The game has been played for three sessions as a regular feature of the programme of the Public School Athletic League. For the contests conducted during March, 1910, among the elementary schools there were fifty teams entered.

The noteworthy features of the game as played in the New Orleans Public School Athletic League are:

- 1. Nine players to the team.
- 2. Classification of the teams into four classes, according to height.

54-inch class for girls under 54 inches in height. 58-inch class for girls under 58 inches in height. 62-inch class for girls under 62 inches in height. Unlimited class for girls without height limit.

3. Ten-minute halves and ten-minute intermission for teams of the 58-inch, 62-inch and Unlimited Classes. Five-minute halves and ten-minute intermission for teams of the 54-inch Class.

The experience in New Orleans appears to give strong endorsement to the Official Women's Rules where proper strictness on the part of the officials is exercised to prevent roughness, and where proper opportunity for team work is preserved by using nine players to the team—three players to each section of the field.

Questions and Answers

By Clara M. Eisenbrey.

Instructor in Physical Training, Smith College.

I. May a player hold the ball to the full extent of three seconds, or must the ball be thrown before the three seconds expire?

Answer—The ball must be out of the player's hands at the expiration of three seconds; which is equal to a moderate counting of the numerals, I up to 6.

2. May only one hand be used to guard a home who is trying for a goal?

Answer—Both hands may be used for guarding at all times, except when the player with the ball is against a wall or similar obstruction.

3. Is clapping the hands or signalling a foul?

Answer—Not a foul unless annoying to opposing team; this should be arranged before the game. A "clapping" game is not as scientific as the one in which silent signals are used.

4. May the player making the free throw touch the ball before any other player has touched it after it has missed the basket? Answer—Yes, if she did not cross the fifteen-foot line before the ball touched the rim of the basket or entirely missed the basket.

5. May the captain converse with the members of her team during the playing of the game?

Answer—Not for coaching purposes and only if it is necessary, on account of illness or injury.

6. May two players guard one opponent? Answer—Yes, if they do not "box up."

7. Is there any rule as to whom a player shall guard? Is it a foul to guard anyone else except your opponent?

Answer—Before the beginning of a game the arrangement of individual opponents should be made. It is not a foul to guard another player than your own opponent, but in most cases it is not good basket ball.

8. How much talking is permissible during a game, between members of a team, between captain and officials?

Answer—Between members of a team, none, unless it be for signals (refer to Question 3), or quiet conversation during "time out." Between captain and officials, only when a disputed point or "time out" makes it necessary.

9. May the umpire call all fouls except those specifically reserved for the referee?

Answer—Yes. Each foul is governed either by referee, umpire or both.

10. Does the referee of the first half have charge up to the commencement of the second half, or does the office end at close of first half? If so, who supervises the intermission?

Answer—When the two officials change places as Referee and Umpire for the two halves the Referee of the first half does not give up the office until the time for the second half is announced.

The Significance of Basket Ball for Women

By LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D., Chairman Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee.

During the week of June 22 to 30, 1908, twenty thousand women were meeting in Boston, representing the women's organizations of America, in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This is but one of the many signs that the relation of women to society is changing from what it has been during the whole course of history. At no time since authentic history began, have women, as such, conducted organizations on a large scale, or co-operated with each other for the attainment of given results. The relations of women have been primarily to the home. just as the relations of men have been primarily to the state. Now, however, we are seeing all over the civilized world large groups of women co-operating for purposes which are philanthropic and educational. The special object for which they cooperate is not so significant as the fact that they are co-operating. They are doing team work. It is not to the point for the masculine critic to call attention to mistakes and absurdities in parliamentary procedure, which may, or may not be more frequent than in corresponding organizations among men. The significant thing is that they are combining; that they are forming organizations that do persist. The most significant thing about the Women's Christian Temperance Union is not the campaign which has been conducted with so much vigor for so many years, but the fact that it is one of the first as well as one of the most powerful organizations of women in the world. This means a new attitude of women toward the world, and a new attitude toward the problems of the world. Women have yet to settle whether they do, or do not want the specific relation to the state that men have—namely, that of suffrage—but this is merely a manifestation of that which is a method. Their relation to the larger problems of state has already become genuine and large.

During the ages of history, girls have never played games involving team work. Basket ball has come in just at this juncture when women are beginning to co-operate. We are hearing from many people that what either a boy or a girl gets at college is not primarily the intellectual discipline, or the knowledge of facts which is imparted in the classroom, but that it is the life, and the relationships or attitude, which are significant. Hence such games as basket ball must be reckoned with as affording real discipline with reference to the kind of life which the woman of the future is surely selecting for herself; the power to have that larger vision by virtue of which she shall not merely subordinate herself to her family and children but shall co-operate with others, losing her own self in the larger whole.

There are fewer games open to women, which give opportunity for this social discipline, this subordination of self to the team, than are open to men and boys. This again gives basket ball added prominence. The extraordinary growth of the game indicates that it meets a general need.

Dr. Theodore Hough has already called attention to the significance of the extraordinary amount of energy involved in such games as basket ball, but it is not to be forgotten that no person can use to the full all the energy that he possesses, and at the same time retain it to pass on to succeeding generations.

The physiological exhaustion of girls in games involving extreme expenditure, is, I believe, of more serious consequence than it is to boys. The present problem to be solved by directors of physical training for women, is how to secure this large social discipline of team work, without involving the individual in that physiological exhaustion which comes from intense work under conditions of excitement.



ALMA (MICH.) COLLEGE TEAM.



UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO TEAM, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.



LEANDER CLARK COLLEGE TEAM, TOLEDO, IOWA.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA TEAM, RENO, NEV.



DENVER (COLO.) UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN TEAM.



COGSWELL COLLEGE TEAM, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



TRI-STATE COLLEGE TEAM, ANGOLA, IND.



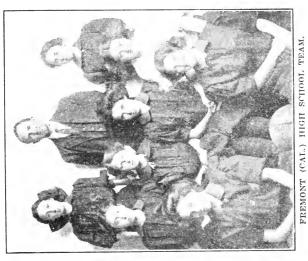
OKLAHOMA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY TEAM, ENID, OKLA.

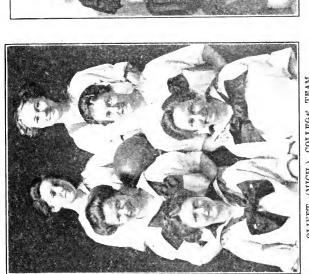


SHURTLEFF COLLEGE TEAM. UPPER ALTON. ILL.



GRINNELL (IOWA) COLLEGE TEAM.

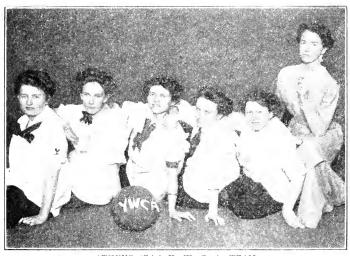




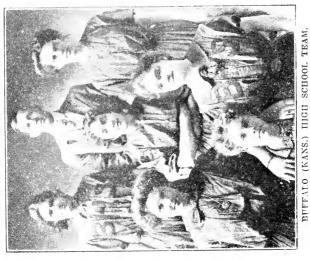
OLIVET (MICH.) COLLEGE TEAM.



WY (VDOTTE INDEPENDENTS



ATHENS (GA.) Y. W. C. A TEAM.

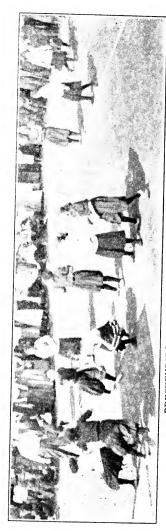




FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE TEAM, WICHITA, KANS.



DRAKE UNIVERSITY TEAM, DES MOINES, IOWA,



BRECKENRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL VS. KIDDER INSTITUTE,



JUNCTION CITY (COLO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
A. L. LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, Champions A.

Smith, Photo.



ADIES IEAM, IAINE, UHO.



OROVILLE (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



EL PASO (TEX.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



THERMOPOLIS (WYO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.





LITTLETON (COL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SHERIDAN HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM. STEVENS POINT, WIS.



SEMINARY TEAM, OSAGE, IOWA.



TACOMA (WASH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



EAST DENVER (COLO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



ST. JOHN MAROON TEAM.



BRADDOCK (PA.) HIGH



LEBANON (ILL.) HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI TEAM.



MONTROSE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



MARTIN'S FERRY (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.





HOLDREGE (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



CADIZ (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



LEWISTON (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



AUBURN, CAI. PLACERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, EAST



PORT HURON (MICH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



GREENVILLE (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



CIMARRON (KANS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



GENESEO (KANS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

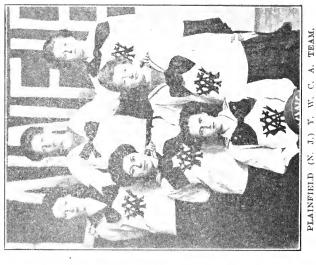


LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, SEATTLE, WASH.





ACADEMY OF IDAHO TEAM, FOCATELLO, IDAHO.



CANAL DOVER (0HIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



PLAINFIELD (N. J.) Y. W. C. A.



BERKELEY (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



MODESTO (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



HOLLY (COLO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



TRINIDAD (COLO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



DOUGLAS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, CASTLE ROCK, COLO.



ALAMOSA (COLO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SENIOR TEAM, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ATHENS, GA.



JUNIOR TEAM, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ATHENS, GA.



OSHKOSH (WIS.) NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM.



REVIEW TEAM, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ATHENS. GA.



SELMA (CAL.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SACRAMENTO (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



TURLOCK (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SAN JOSE (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



CHANUTE (KANS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



CAMDEN (KANS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



BISBEE (ARIZ.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



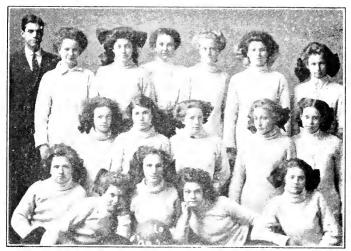
NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM, SILVER CITY, N. M.



NEWKIRK (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



NORMAN (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



STOCKTON (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



LONGMONT (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



FLAT RIVER (MO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



BRECKENRIDGE (MO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



PASS CHRISTIAN (LA.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



CORINTH (MISS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



OTTER CREEK (N. DAK.) TEAM.



GREEN ISLE (MINN.) SCHOOL TEAM.



AMERICAN GIRLS TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.



M'KINLEY HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.



CROWN POINT (IND.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



MANCELONA (MICH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM,



BARTLEY (NEB.) TEAM.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM, KEARNEY, NEB.

Anderson, Photo.



SAN JOSE (CAL.) NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM.



NORTHLAND ACADEMY TEAM, ASHLAND, WIS.



RENO (NEV.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL TEAM, MOREHEAD, KANS,



HOLLAND (MICH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



GENEVA (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM, RIVER FALLS, WIS.



PERU (NEB.) STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAM.



WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, DENVER, COLO.



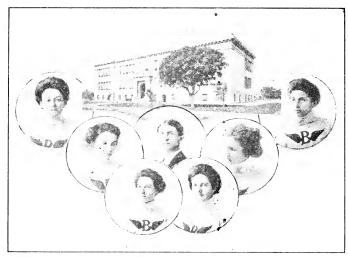
McDONOGH MEMORIAL SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



LACOMBE (ALTA) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SPECIAL SQUAD, BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE, BELTON, TEX,



BAKERSFIELD (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



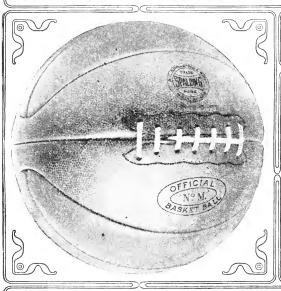
PAULDING (OBIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

pag					
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pionship	12	182	Lawn Games	11	188
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A. A. U. Boxing Rules	12	311	Obstacle Races	12	55
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules		311		14	99
	12		Olympic Game Events—Mar-		
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules.	12	311	athon Race, Stone Throw-		
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules	12	311	ing with Impetus, Spear		
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Base Ball	1	1	cus, Greek Style for Youths	12	55
Indoor	9	9	Pigeon Flying	12	55
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U. S. IC. Lacrosse League	11	337			,

The Spalding Official Basket Ball



THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL

GUARANTEE $\mathbf{w}\mathbf{E}$ this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this quarantee. We do not quarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

FFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball fect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book RULE II-BALL.

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

Extract from Official Collegiate Rule Book The Spalding Official Basket

Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all

match games.

The Spalding Official Basket SEC. 3. The ball made by A.G. Spald-Ball No. M is the official ling & Bros shall be the official ball.

ing & Bros shall be the official official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

Rule II-Ball.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A.G. SPALDING & BROS

CEPT NO THE SPALDING (((C))) TRADE-MARK GUARA

SPALDING "SPECIAL NO. E"

No. E. Fine imported pebble grain leather case. Extra heavy guaranteed bladder of pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball complete in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle. This ball is superior to any other except our No. M. Official Ball Each. \$5.00





Spalding Practice 'No. 18"

No. 18. Good quality leather cover. Each ball complete in box with pure Para rubber (not compounded) bladder guaranteed:

rawhide lace and lacing needle. Each. \$3.00

Spalding Canvas Holder

No. O1. For carrying an inflated basket ball. Useful for teams to carry properly inflated ball of their own. Each, \$1.00

Spalding Bladders, Guaranteed Quality All rubber bladders bearing our Trade-Mark are made

of pure Para rubber (not compounded), and are guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. Note special explanation of guarantee on tag attached to each bladder.

No. OM. For Nos. M and E balls. Each, \$2.00 No. A. For No. 18 ball.

Spalding Thumb Protector

No. T. A substantial support that players will appreciate. Each. 50c.



Spalding Basket Ball Score Books

Paper cover, 10 games. Each, 10c. Cloth cover, 25 games. 25c. Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games. 10c.

No. A. No. B. Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games. 25c.

Spalding "Official" Basket Ball Goals



RITLE III -GOALS SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros, shall be the official goal. Sec. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 80. Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. We are equipping our basket ball goals now with nets constructed so that the bottom may be left open in practice games to permit ball to drop through. The opening is closed readily by a draw string for match games. Per pair. \$4.00

No. 80H. To answer the demand for an extra heavy construction goal in large gymnasiums, we submit this rigid style. Pair, \$6.00

Pat. May 25, 1909

Spalding Detachable Basket Ball Goals

No. 50. Made so that they may be detached readily from the wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games

or with general gynmasium work. Same size basket and brace, same length as on official goals. Extra heavy construction. Pair, \$6.00

Spalding Practice Goals No. 70. Japanned Iron Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets. "

Spalding Outdoor Goals

The upright post is made of 4x6 inch selected chestnut. The backstop itself is made of tongue and groove chestnut, all of the woodwork being given two coats of durable outdoor paint. Furnished complete with pair of No. 80 Official Basket Ball Goals.

No. 160. Pair. \$40.00

Spalding Backstops Only for Basket Ball Goals

These backstops are made of 14-inch matched hard wood. The back of the board is reinforced by three cleats of 2 x 2 inch material. On flat walls the two end cleats extend above and below the backstop, which is attached to the wall by bolting through these cleats.

No. 100. Per pair, \$20.00

OMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORE SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER

Spalding Basket Ball Shoes, on account prominent teams and fastest players in the country.



No. BBR. THE SPALDING "EXPERT" BASKET BALL SHOES. Pure gum thick rubber soles, with special diamond point surface and reinforced edges to prevent sole spreading. Laces extremely far down. Made of best quality black calf in highest type of workmanship. The soles on these shoes are perfectly made but we do not guarantee as to length of service. Pair. \$10.00 No. AB. SPALDING BASKET BALL SHOES. The red rubber suction soles we use on these shoes are superior quality and 1-16 inch thicker than the soles on the No. BB shoes. One of the principal advantages of this style of sole is that it enables the player to obtain a good, firm purchase on the floor. Superior quality light drab chrome tan leather. Laces extremely far down. Pair, \$5.00

No. BB. SPALDING BASKET BALL SHOES. Suction soles of good quality red rubber. Uppers of good quality black leather. A very popular style of basket Per pair, \$4.00 ball shoe.

No. BBL. SPALDING BASKET BALL SHOES FOR LADIES. These are otherwise same as No. BB shoes Pair, \$4.00

SPALDING CANVAS TOP BASKET BALL SHOES

No. HH. High cut white canvas upper. Sole surface is similar to our popular gymnasium shoes, but of white, best quality rubber, twice as thick as on best rubber sole gymnasium shoe. A very durable and satisfactory shoe. Sizes 6 to 12, Per pair, \$2.00 \(\pi\) \$21.00 Doz. No. HHB. Boys', 212 to 512, inclusive. Otherwise same as HH.

SPALDING JUVENILE BASKET BALL SHOES

No. BBX. A Boy's Basket Ball Shoe made on special boys' size lasts. Material of good quality and general construction similar to our regular line of men's shoes. Sole similar to No. BB shoe. Furnished in boys' sizes 12 to 5. inclusive, only. . Pair. \$2.50



Pair, \$1.85. ★ \$19.20 Doz.
No. HHX. Youths', 11to2, inclusive. Otherwise as HH. Pr., \$1.70 ★ \$16.80 Doz. No. H. Same as No. HH, low cut. 6 to 12, inclusive. 1.75 ★ 18.00 No. HB. Boys', 2'2 to 5'2, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H "No. HX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive Otherwise as No. H. " 1.60 ★ 16.50 " 1.45 * 15.00

Spalding Special Basket Ball Pants

No. 6B. Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair. \$1.75 * \$18.00 Doz. No. 5B. Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair, \$1.00 * \$9.60Doz.

75 ★ 7.80

White silesia, hips padded; loose fitting. 1.00 ★ 10.20 " No. 40P. Padded knee length pants. White silesia. 7.80 No. 40. Similar to No. 40P, but unpadded. .75★ .25 * Stripes down sides of any of above pants, extra.

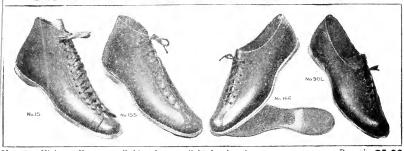
Heavily padded with sheepskin. Prevents bruised No. 1. Per pair, 75c.

knee caps. The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with *

ROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

KNEE PROTECTORS.

SPALDING GYMNASIUM SHOES



High cut, Kangaroo, elkskin sole, extra light, hand made. Per pair, \$5.00 No. 155. High cut, Elkskin sole, soft and flexible; in ladies' and men's sizes. 4.50 No. 166. Low cut, selected leather, extra light and electric sole; ladies' and men's sizes. 3.00 No. 90L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, electric sole and corrugated rubber heel..
No. 85L. Ladies'. Low cut, black leather, roughened electric sole. 2.00 2.00 2.00 No. 19. Low cut, horse hide leather, flexible oak sole, roughened. No. 20. Low cut, Otherwise as No. 21. "No. 20L. Ladies'. Otherwise as No. 20. " No. 19L. Ladies'. Otherwise as No. 19. Pair, \$2.00 No. 21. High cut, black leather, electric sole. 2.00

Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Shoes-Flexible Soles

No. BHL. Good quality selected leather, black color. with elkskin sole, high cut. Pair, \$1.50 ★\$16.20 Doz. No. PL. Elkskin, pearl color, elkskin soles, high cut. . . Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz. No. OPL. Same as No. PL, except low cut.

Per pair, \$1.25 * \$13.80 Doz.

No. OHL. Same as No. BHL, but low cut. Per pair, \$1.25 * \$13.80 Doz.

Selected drab color leather, high cut. No. SL. Per pair, \$1.00 * \$10.20 Doz.

No. OSL. Same as No. SL, except low cut. Per pair, 90c. ★ \$9.60 Doz.

Spalding Canvas Shoes with Rubber YOUTHS'



Sizes 6 to 12, inclusive. quality white rubber soles. Men's of white canvas, ladies' of black. Pr., \$1.75 \ \$18.00 Doz. No. I. Low cut. Otherwise as No. IH. Pr., \$1.50 \ \$15.00 Doz.

No. M. High cut. Pr., \$1.00 * \$10.20 Doz, No. K. Low cut.

Sizes 21 to 51, inclusive. Sizes 11 to 2, inclusive, No. IH. High cut, best No. IHB. High cut, best No. IHX. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Youths' of white quality white rubber Boys' of white soles. canvas, girls' of black., Pr., \$1.60 \ \$16.20 Doz. No. IB. Low cut Otherwise as No. IHB

Pr., \$1.50 * \$15.00 Doz. No. MS. High cut. Pair. 90c. ★ \$9.00 Doz.

No. KB. Low cut. Pair, 90c. ★ \$9.60 Doz. Pair, 80c. ★ \$8.40 Doz. Pair, 70c. ★ \$7.80 Doz.

canvas, misses' of black Pr., \$1.35 \ \$14.40 Doz No. IX. Low cut. Other-wise as No. IHX. Pr., \$1.25 \ \$13.50 Doz. No. MX. High cut. Pair, **80c.** ★ \$8.40 Doz. No. **KX.** Low cut.

Canvas Gymnasium and Acrobatic Shoes

No. FE. Extra high cut, best quality canvas shoe with flexible canvas sole. Made specially for acrobatic work. Per pair, \$1.00 \ \$9.60 Doz. Per pair, 35c. No. E. Low cut canvas shoe, canvas sole.

Juvenile Gymnasium Shoes--All Leather

No. 86. Low cut, good quality, black leather, roughened electric sole. Sizes 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Pr., \$1.50 The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

ROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO G. SPALDING & BROS ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

SPALDING'S WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC SUIT

[AS SUPPLIED TO THE LEADING] GIRLS' COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS]

Consisting of

Blouse . . . \$3.50 (With Emblem on Sleeve)

Bloomers . \$4.50

Skirt

Good quality serge

Plain circular . . . \$6.00 Pleated 5.00

Necktie . . \$1.75

Shoes

Various styles and prices from 90c. to \$3.50 per pair

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. equip many of the leading educational institutions throughout the country and invite correspondence relative to outfitting teams.

Address the nearest Spalding store, a list of which is given on second page of cover.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS

A. G. SPALDING & BROS STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Spalding's Women's Gymnasium Instructors' Skirts

Suitable for Basket Ball, Walking and all forms of Women's Athletics

MADE IN CIRCULAR AND PLEATED MODELS



CIRCULAR MODEL

No. SC. Fine quality Blue Serge, circular model, made very full.

Each, \$6.00



PLEATED MODEL

No. SP. Fine quality Blue Serge, pleated model, made very full.

Each, \$5.00

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO - ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Spalding Ladies' Suits Gymnasium Our line of Ladies' Gymnasium Suits are made to measure, insuring a correct fit, and are constructed

on strictly scientific lines. The bloomers are extra large and full and when worn have appearance of



Any color trimming.

Kilt" style skirts, no dividing line being visible. No. LU. Ladies' University Suit. Black or Navy Blue, fine quality worsted serge with square cut neck and any color trimming. This suit is of particularly good quality, will wear well and always look neat. Per suit. \$10.00 Six or more. Each, \$9.00 Black

No. L100 Suit. Black or Navy Blue Sicilian cloth, with untrimmed White sailor collar and cuffs; or, if preferred, sailor collar and cuffs same color as suit trimmed with any color braid.

Per suit, \$7.00 Six or more. Each, \$6.50 No. L200 Suit. With

Dutch or square cut neck (not sailor collar), otherwise same as No. L100. Per suit, \$7.00 Six or more. Each, \$6.50

No. L102 Suit. Black or Navy Blue Sateen, with sailor collar same color as suit. Scarf and braid trimming of any color.

· Per suit, \$5.00 Six or more. Each, \$4.50 No. L202 Suit. With Dutch or square cut neck (not sailor collar), otherwise same as No. L102. Any color trimming.

Per suit, \$5.00 Six or more. Each, \$4.50 No. L 103 Suit. Black or Navy Blue Denim, with sailor collar same color as suit. Scarf and braid trimming of any color. Per suit, \$3.50

Six or more. Each, \$3.00 With No. **L203** Suit.



No. L202

Dutch or square cut neck (not sailor collar), otherwise same as No. L103. Any color trimming. Suit, \$3.50 Six or more. Each, \$3.00

No. L104 Suit. This suit is made of Gray Flannel, without any trimming on collar or cuffs; tie of any desired color. Per suit, \$3.00 Six or more. Each. \$2.50

Spalding Ladies' Playground Suits

Durable material and just right in every respect for Playground wear as well as for general gymnasium use. No. PC Suit. Good quality drill, in Tan, with Navy Blue or Red sailor collar and trimming; or, in solid Navy Blue with no trimming. Per suit, \$3.50 Six or more. Each, \$3 00 No. PCM Suit. Same as No. PG, but in misses' sizes for girls up to 12 years of age only

Per suit, 82.75 Six or more. Each, \$2.50 Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Blouses and

Ladies' Blouses For Gymnasium and Playground use; also for Tennis, Boating. etc. No. SB. Made solid White, no trimming; White with Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming, or Tan with Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming. Stars on collar, cuffs and pocket. Sailor collar, open low cut neck. Three-quarter

length sleeves. Ea., \$1.50 Six or more. Each, \$1.25 No. SBB. Made solid White, no trimming; or, White with

Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming. No stars. Shield front to button. Full length sleeves. Each, \$1.50 Six or more. Each, \$1.25





Bloomers

Ladies' Bloomers For Gymnasium and Playground use. Made very full.

No. UB. Ladies' University Bloomers. Made of black or Navy Blue: fine quality worsted serge. Finished in best possible manner. Pair, \$6.00 Six pairs or more. Pair, \$5.25 No. LB. Made of Black. Navy Blue or Tan Denim, in good quality. Pair, \$2.00 Six pairs or more. Pair,\$1.75

No. PB. Made of Black, Navy Blue or Tan Drill, in sizes for girls up to 12 years of age. Pair, \$1.50 Six pairs or more. Per pair, \$1.25

ROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

Silk Embroidered and Felt Letters. Numerals, Monograms and Designs

All special design work, lettering, etc., on Spalding Caps, Hats, Shirts, Coats, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc., is done in our own factories in the most careful manner, using absolutely the best quality material

FELT LETTERS. NUMERALS AND MONOGRAMS ON HATS, CAPS, SLEEVE BANDS AND HAT BANDS Prices mentioned are simply for the lettering, monograms, etc., NOT including the hat, cap. etc.

Felt Letters Sewed on our Hats.

Cap:	s, etc. — Any ∫See cuts 17	Style	Letters
\subseteq	(See cuts 17	, 18 and 19)	
No. 17	Ε	ach "Retail	Doz.

cap, etc.	Two or more I	etters at propo	rtonate prices
No. 18	Above prices letter or num		
لاث	2 in		1.20
12	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in	10c.	84 61/29

Felt	Monogram	Sewed	on our
Felt Hats,	Caps, etc.	— Two	Letters
	(See cuts 2	and 21)	

Each	Retall Doz.
. 15c.	\$1.44
15c.	1.44
· 20c.	1.80
20c.	1.80
	. 15c. 15c. . 20c.

SILK HAND EMBROIDERED LETTERS, NUMERALS, MONOGRAMS AND DESIGNS ON HATS, CAPS, Etc. Prices mentioned are simply for the lettering, monograms, etc., NOT including the hat, cap, etc. Raised work on all hand embroidery. Best quality of silk used.

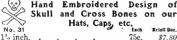
Silk Hand Embroidered Letters or Numerals on our Hats, Caps, etc - Plain Style Solid Letter

$\Pi = \Pi P$	2		(See cut 25)		
No. 25	Each	Retail Doz.	(See cut 23)	Each	Retall Doz.
½ inch	10c.	\$.96	13 inch.	30c.	\$3.00
inch inch	√15c.	1.44	2 inch.	40c.	3.84
1 inch	-20c.	1.80	21/2 inchr	45c.	4.80
11: inch	725c	9 40	3 inch	50e	5.40

Silk Hand Embroidered Letters, Block, Old English, or Fancy Style on our Hats,



⊔ No. 26		No. 27	,	~	0. 28
140. 20	Each 1	Rctall Doz.			Retail Doz.
inch.			11/4 incht.		
3 inch.	25c.	2.40	12 inch.	40c.	3.84
1 inch.	30c.	3.00	13 inch	50c.	5.04



\$7.80

Silk Hand Embroidered Monograms, Block or Plain Style Letters on our Hats, Caps, etc.

No. 3Q		(See	cuts 29 and 30)		No. 29
2 Letteres	- Fach	Retail Boz	3 Letters	Fach	Retail Doz.
inch.	\$.25	\$2.40	inch:	\$.50	\$4.80
inch,	.30	3.00	inch:	.60	6.00
inch.				.70	7.20
l' inch.	.45	4.80	112 inch.	.75	7.80
Li inch.	.50	5.40		.85	9.00
l ¹ , inch. l ³ , inch.	.55	6.00	2 inch	1.00	10.80
2 inche	.65				

Hand Embroidered Design of Foot Ball on our Hats, Caps, etc. (See cuts 32 and 33).

No. 33 \$1.80

10.20

1½ inch, outlined.
½ inch, solid silk. 1.00

Winged Foot Design

Each Retail Doz 11/2 inch, outlined. \$2.40

Crossed Tennis Rackets 2 inch. No. 35

Prices for embroidery, felt lettering, etc., quoted above, apply only where the lettering, embroidery, etc., is done at the time we make the caps, hats, etc. On caps, hats, etc., which we have not made or for lettering, etc., done after they have been finished, an extra charge will be made. The above Dozen prices printed in italies will be quoted on orders of one-half dozen or more at one time. No reduction from regular retail prices on quantities of less than one-half dozen.

ROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS AUDRESSED TO US

SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

LLEGE. SCHOOL FLAGS

We solicit correspondence with colleges, schools, clubs and others requiring special designs or anything different from regular stock assortment as specified below.

SILK COLLEGE FLAGS in officially approved colors of the following colleges: Harvard-White H, Harvard-Black H, Yale Princeton, Univ of Penn. Cornell, Columbia, Univ of Chicago, Univ of California, Stanford Univ , Northwestern Univ., Dartmouth, Brown, Wisconsin, Univ of New York, Georgetown Univ. Univ. of Illinois, Amherst, Univ of Michigan, Univ. of Minnesota, Vassar Williams,

Prices quoted below are for silk flags of the above named colleges.

11s-inch letter.

Silk Flag, 12x18 inches, good quality, oblong shape. colors and lettering printed in fast colors. Complete, mounted on ornamental staffs.

No. 5. Silk Flag, 4x6 inches, oblong shape, fast colors printed, on stick. No. 6. Cashmere Banner, size 50x70 inches, oblong shape, fine quality material, with any four 18-inch felt

Each. \$5.00 letters stitched on one side. COLLEGE SLEEVE BANDS Made of any color felt, 4 inches wide and



FELT HAT BANDS

Each, 50c. 10c.

Made of any color felt, 112 inches wide Hat Band and long enough to go around crown of Each, 25c. \$2.40 Doz. hat, with one 1-inch letter Each, 15c. \$1.44 Doz.

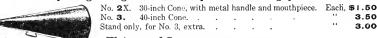
PLAIN FELT PENNANTS—Any Solid Stock Color, Without Staff

With One	Lette	er '	With	Any Si	ngle N	lame	Wit	h Any Si	ngle N	iame
Any Regular		Style Letter	Plain Letters	CORNEL		All One Size	Graduo Letters	PRINCE		Any Reg- tlar Style
No. 01. 9x18 in.	\$.20.	Retail Doz. \$2,16	No. S1.	9x18 in.	S .50.	Retail Doz. \$4,80	No. G	1. 9x18 in:	\$.65	Retail Doz.
No. 02. 10x20 in.	.25.	2.40	No. S2.	10x20 in.	.55	5.40		2. 10x20 in.	70	7.20
No. 03. 12x24 in. No. 04. 14x28 in.	.40	$\frac{3.60}{4.80}$		12x24 in. 14x28 in.	.60 .65	$6.00 \\ 6.60$	11	3. 12x24 in.		
No. 05. 15x30 in. No. 06. 18x36 in.	.55	5.40 6.60		15x30 in. 18x36 in.	.85 1.00	8.40 10.20		4 14x28 in. 5. 15x30 in.	.85 1.00	9.00
No. 07. 36x72 in.	1.25.	12,60		36x72 in,	1.85	19.20	11	6. 18x36 in.	1.25	12.00
V	VAVE	PENN	IANTS.	_Felt. S	tock (olors. V	Withon	Staff D		

No. 07. 36x72 in	. 1.25	12,60	l No	. S7. 3	6x72 in,	1.85	19.20	₿ No. (6. 18x36	in. 1.25
	WAV	E PEN	NAN	TS-	Felt, S	tock C	olors,	Withou	t Staff	WISCONSIN
No. A								Each	Retall Doz.	No. E
	No. A.	6x21 in.	one le	tter, b	lock styl-	e.		\$ 35	\$3.60	
	No. B.	9x23 in.	one let	tter, w	ith desig	n of foo	t ball.	.50	- 4.80	Francis
No. B	No. C.	11x28 in.	, block	letters	; any sir	igle nam	ie.	75	7.80	HICAGO
No.	No. D.	11x28 in.	plain l	etters	; any sin	gle name	e.	65	6.60	
OBERLIN	No. E.	14x34 in.	any si	ngle na	me; first	letter fa	ncy.	85	8.40	No. F
No. C	No. F.	15x36 in.	any si	ngle na	me; first	letter fa	ney	90	9.00	
HARVARD	No. G.	15x36 in.	any sii	ngle na	me; Old	Englishs	style lett	ers. 1.10	10.80	Northwest

No. G

Spalding "Long Distance" Prepared Fiber Megaphones



Waterproof Cones (FOR CHEERING, ETC.) 12-inch Waterproof Cone. Each, 25c. | No. OX. 20-inch Waterproof Cone.

No. CX. Coxswains', complete with head harness. Each, \$1.50

The above prices printed in italics will be quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time. No reduction from retail prices on quantities of less than one-half dozen.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

No. D

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Each. 50c.

SPALDING MASCOT PENNANT

Made by special patented process. We use only best quality felt and other materials and guarantee work not to fade, crack or come off. Our stock includes pennants with mascots of most of the larger schools, colleges



and universities in the United States—absolute reproductions in the proper colors. The complete list of schools, colleges and universities whose mascot pennants we furnish from stock is noted below.



•
ADELPHI Foot Ball, Basket Ball
AMHERST Foot Ball, Base Ball
ARMY Seal, Cannon, Mule, Army Girl
AMES Foot Ball
ARKANSAS Foot Ball
BARNARD Basket Ball Girl
BUCKNELL Foot Ball
BRYN MAWRTennis Girl
BROWN Bear, Seal, Foot Ball
BOWDOIN Foot Ball
BETHANY Banjo Girl
CALIFORNIA Foot Ball
CARLISLE Indian Head COLLEGE CITY OF N. Y Foot Ball
COLLEGE CITY OF N. Y Foot Ball
COLORADO Foot Ball
€HICAGO Foot Ball, Base Ball
COLGATE Seal, Foot Ball
COLUMBIA (Statue, Crew, Seal,
COLUMBIA Statue, Crew, Seal, Oarsman, Base Ball
CORNELL Crew, Foot Ball, Oarsman, Base Ball
On Tell. Oarsman, Base Ball
CASE SCHOOL (Foot Ball,
APP. SCIENCE \ Seal
CORNELL (Waterloo, Ia.). Foot Ball
COLBY Foot Ball DARTMOUTH . Foot Ball, Base Ball
DARTMOUTH . Fooi Ball, Base Ball
DE PAUW Foot Ball
FORDRAM Foot Ball, Base Ball

GEORGETOWN . . Scal, Crew. Foot Ball

UNIVERSITIES
HAMILTON Well House
BARVARD Seal, Crew, Foot Ball, Mascot
Foot Ball, Mascot
HOBARTSeal, Foot Ball
HOLY CROSS Foot Ball
HOBART Seal, Foot Ball HOLY CROSS Foot Ball HOWARD PAYNE Foot Ball, Track
HLINOIS Foot Ball, Base Ball
INDIANA Foot Ball
10WA Banjo Girl, Foot Ball
IDABO Foot Ball
KANSAS Foot Ball
KALAMAZOO Foot Ball
KALAMAZOO Foot Ball LAFAYETTE Foot Ball
LEHIGH Foot Ball, Base Ball
LELAND STANFORD Crew, Foot Ball, Seal
(Ball, Seal
LAWRENCE { Basket Ball Girl, Foot Ball
Contract Con
MAINEFoot Ball
MANHATTAN Foot Ball
MARQUETTE Seal, Foot Ball
Athletic \ Foot Ball
MICHICAN Colors CSeal
MICHIGAN Athletic Foot Ball Colors Seal Scholastic Foot Ball Colors Seal
Colors (Seal
MINATCOTA Seal, Foot Ball, Base
MINNESOTA . { Seal, Foot Bail, Base Bail, Basket Bail
MILWAUKEE-DOWNER . Basket
Ball Girl

ocion.	(3)
AND COL	
MISSOURI	Seal, Tiger Head
MUHLENBERG	
MONTANA { F	oot Rall, Base Ball, Basket Ball
NODTHWEETERN	Dasket ball
NUMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	ERSITY Foot Ball
NEW TORK CAD	ERSIII FOOL Ball
NEBRASKA F	oot Ball, Base Ball
NOTRE DAME	Foot Ball, Seal
NAVY Cre	w, Battleship, Goat, Seal, Foot Ball
	Seal, Foot Ball
OBERLIN	oot Ball, Base Ball
OREGON	Loot Ball
PENNSYLVANIA.	Scal, Crew, Lion Head, Foot Ball
DRINGETON []	liger Mascot, Seal, oot Ball, Base Ball
PRINCETON	oot Ball, Base Ball
PRATT	Foot Ball
PURDUE	Foot Ball
POLYTECHNIC	Mascet
POMONA	Building
	(Foot Rall
RENSSELA	ER Muscot
POLYTECHNIC IN	FR Foot Bail F
DOCHECTED	Scal, Foot Ball
DITTEEDC	Foot Poll
RUTUERS	Docket Ball Cin
SMITH	Foot Ball II, Basket Ball Girl, Tennis Girl
CTEVENC	Foot Ball
CHARTEMORE	Foot Ball
SWARTHMORE .	Foot Ball

Building

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOLS

A ACADA 21	TWO CAT I
Andover [Foot Ball	1
	East B
Boys' H. S. (Brooklyn, N. Y.) (Foot Ball (Basket Ball	Flushi
Boys' H. S. (New Orleans, La) Tiger Head High School of Com. (N. Y.) Foot Ball	(Flu
Central H. S. (Cleveland, O.) Foot Ball	Girls'
Clinton H. S. (New York) Foot Ball	Gonzag
Commercial H. S. (New York) Foot Ball Central H. S. (St. Louis, Mo.) Foot Ball	Horace Hollist
Central E. S. (Kansas City, Mo.). Foot Ball	Hosme
Erasmus (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Foot Ball East H. S. (Clsveland, O.) Foot Ball	Manua
Englewood H. S. (Chicago)Foot Ball	

East H. S. (Rochester, N. Y.) Masc	JOS
East H. S. (Rochester, N. Y.) Base Base	Ball
1 Base	Ball
(Flushing, N. Y.) Foot B	all
Basket	Ball
Firls' H. S. (B'klyn, N. Y.) Basket	Ball
Jonzaga H. S. (Spokane, Wash) Foot	Ball
Horace Mann School (New York) Foot	Ball
Hollister H. S. (Hollister, Cal) Bni	lding
Hosmer H. S. (St. Louis, Mo) Foot	Ball
Lawrenceville School Foot	Ball
Manual H. S. (New York) Poot	

Morris H. S. (New York)	
Manual H. S. (St. Louis, Mo.) . Foot E Manual H. S. (Kansas City, Mo.) . Foot E Newark H. S. (Foot Ball (Newark, N. J.) Basket Ball (all
Manual H. S. (Kansas City, Mo.) Foot E Newark H. S. (Foot Ball (Newark, N. J.) Basket Ball (Newark Academy (Newark, N. J.) Foot E	all
Newark H. S. (Foot Ball (Newark, N. J.) Basket Ball C	a11
(Newark, N. J.) Basket Ball (
Warrank Academy (Warrank M 7) Post D	irl
	all
N. Central H. S. (Spokane, Wash.) Foot E	
Pennington Academy Foot F	all
Packer (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Banjo G	irl
St. Mary's (Louisville, Ky.) Foot E	all
St. Mary's (Garden City, N. Y.) Tennis G	irl
Technical H. S. (Buffalo, N. Y.), Buffalo H	ead
Wadleigh H. S. (N. Y.) Basket Ball G	irl
St. Mary's (Garden City, N. Y.) Tennis (Technical H. S. (Buffalo, N. Y.), Buffalo H. Wadlelgh H. S. (N. Y.) Basket Ball (West H. S. (Cleveland, O.) Foot E	all

SPALDING MASCOT PENNANTS No. 1. Size 15 x 36 Inches. Each, \$1.00

SPECIAL DESIGN ORDERS.

On an order for not less than I GROSS, pennants of either size, No. 1 or No. 3, we will make up at regular prices special design mascor loannest with name of any school or college. When ordering enclose sample of the shool material and the lettering and style of lettering wanted, and where special design mascot is wanted enclose a good copy, and if design is not in color state if it is to be in colored.

NOTE.—For color of pennant any small piece of goods will do, felt preferred. Do not match colors at night, as they look altogether different in the daylight,

SPECIAL VARIATION ORDERS

WARLATION K—We supply on order for not less than 6 DOZEN of either size, No. 10 no. 8. at fregular prices, pennants for other schools or colleges NOT mentioned above where the mascot design is the same as on some one of our regular stock designs, the name of the school or college being special. Foll particulars regarding colors, etc., should be sent on these Special Variation Orders, the same as on Special Design Orders referred to above.

VABIATION M—We also supply on orders for not less than 3 Dozzn of either size, No. 1 or No. 3, at regular prices, pennants for schools, colleges or universities already on our regular stock list, but varyling the design by putting on some other mascot than that which we put on regularly on the pennants for that puricibar school or college, the mascot design substituted being that of some other school or college on our regular stock list.

💳 SMALLER QUANTITIES than as mentioned not supplied in Special Designs nor on Special Variation Orders. 💳

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US A. G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Spalding Exercising Equipment for Home Use

The apparatus listed in this catalogue is designed particularly for private use; i. e., in homes and private gymnasiums. It retains the same superior marks of quality which distinguish the regular line of gymnasium apparatus manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and which we supply on contract equipment from our Gymnasium Contract Department at Chicopee, Mass.; but its distinctive design permits it to be sold at a price more in keeping with its use than heretofore obtainable, without any sacrifice of practical value or durability. We give below suggestions for moderate priced outfits made up of various apparatus and exercising implements listed in this catalogue. We issue special catalogues showing apparatus which we supply on contract equipment, and copies will be sent to interested parties on application to A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., Chicopee, Mass., Gymnasium Contract Department.

No. A. Boys' Home Exercising Outfit



Price	Consisting of	
\$1.00	1 No. 1H Elastic Home Exerciser	
4.00	1 No. 3PG Medicine Ball, canvas cover.	
4.00	1 No. A Doorway Horizontal Bar	
1.50	1 set No. 25 Boxing Gloves, youths'.	
.35	1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.	
.55	1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 2 lbs	
5.00	1 No. PR Disk Platform, iron	
2.00	1 No. 15 Striking Bag, leather	
6.00	1 No. 1 Home Gymnasium	
	2 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells	
.32	and Indian Clubs	ı
-		

No. B. Adult or Boys' Home Exercising Outfit



Suitabla for room 18 fact x 20 feet and over. From one to twelve may use at same time.

	Consisting of
Price	1 No. 12 Medicine Ball, 6 lb., leather
\$6.00	cover
.35	1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.
.45	1 pair No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 lb.
.45	1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 1 lb
.55	1 pair No. BS Indian Clubs, 2 lbs
1.00	2 No. S Bar Bells
	4 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells
.64	and Indian Clubs
15.00	1 No. 5 Chest Weight Machine
8.00	1 No. 2 Rowing Attachment
8.00	1 No. 20H Bar Stall
4.00	1 No. 205 Bar Stall Bench
2.00	1 No. 101 Doorway Horizontal Bar
5.00	1 No. FR Striking Bag Disk
4.00	1 No. 10 Striking Bag
	1

TOTAL, \$55.44

TOTAL. \$24.72

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS AODRESSED TO US A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

RADE-MARK GUARAN HE SPALDING

ding Exercising Equipment for Recreation Rooms

exercising apparatus, suitable for home use, and not altogether by the boys and girls of the nousehold, but lso by the grown-ups; as a matter of fact, the ones who usually require exercise of a rational kind much nore than the younger generation, who have the time and inclination for outdoor exercise not possessed by many of their elders-that is what we will attempt to show in this section of our catalogue.

Jsing Spalding Home Exercising Apparatus, Chest Weights, etc., properly, and in connection with the nstructions given in our various Athletic Libraries there is no reason why any man cannot practically renew

his youthful vigor by regular exercise.

Many banking, mercantile and manufacturing establishments maintain athletic clubs of their employees and have installed Spalding Outfits of Gymnasium Apparatus in their club and recreation rooms for their use. The suggested combinations shown on these pages, illustrate only a few of the sets of exercising apparatus which may be made up from the goods listed in this catalogue.

Exercising Outfit

No. C	Exer
Consisting of	Price
B pairs No. AW Dumb Bells, wood, 1 2lb.	\$ 1.35
3 pairs No. BS Indian Clubs, 3 lb.	1.95
6 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells	
and Indian Clubs	.96
1 No. 12 Chest Weight Machine	(0.00
1 No. 119 Laflin Rowing Machine.	16.00
1 Abdominal Masseur	10.00
1 No. 101 Doorway Horizontal Bar	2.00
1 pair No.1 Swinging Rings, 5-ft. ropes	3.50
1 No. 1 Trapeze, 5 ft. ropes	3.00
1 No. 01 Mattress, 4 ft. x 6 ft	12.00
1 set No. 15 Boxing Gloves, Corbett	
pattern	4.00
1 No. FR Striking Bag Disk	5.00
1 No. 10 Striking Bag, leather	4.00
Total,	\$73.76



cising Outfit

Consisting of No. 1) Exer
1 No. 12 Medicine Ball, 6 lbs., leather	Price
cover.	\$6.00
3 pairs No. BS Indian Clubs, 3 lbs	1.95
3 pairs No. AW Dumb Bells, 1 lbs	1.35
6 pairs No. 1 Hangers for Dumb Bells	
and Indian Clubs.	.96
1 No. 12 Chest Weight Machine	10.00
1 No. 119 Laffin Rowing Machine	16.00
1 Abdominal Masseur	10.00
1 No. 101 Doorway Horizontal Bar	2.00
1 pair No. 1 Swinging Rings, 5 ft. rope.	3.50
1 No. 1 Trapeze, 5-ft. ropes,	3.00
1 No. 01 Mattress, 4 ft. x 6 ft	12.00
1 set No. 15 Boxing Gloves, Corbett	
pattern.	4.00
1 set No. 21 Boxing Gloves, Corbett	
pattern	3.00
1 No. CR Striking Bag Disk, adjustable.	7.50
1 No. 18 Striking Bag.	6.00
1 No. 20H Bar Stall	8.00
1 No. 205 Bar Stall Bench.	4.00



From one to twenty may use at one time.

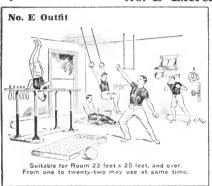
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TOTAL, \$99.26

Spalding Exercising Equipment for Small Athletic Clubs

What are to-day the largest, most prominent and most influential athletic clubs and associations in this country started from small groups of young men banded together originally as base ball, rowing or swimming clubs, and who, with the idea of retaining their organization during the entire year, commenced in a small way and in modest quarters to build up a regular athletic organization covering a number of athletic sports. With the idea of interesting small athletic tolbs, we show on this page two medium-priced outfits of gymnasium apparatus suitable for small club rooms. We do not recommend these outfits to clubs with a large membership, or to those who are in shape to have a regular gymnasium in a complete club house. For such organizations, also for schools, colleges and other institutions, we maintain a special contract department, with staff of experts who will gladly give full information regarding the complete line of Spalding Gymnasium Equipment for regular Indoor or Outdoor Playground use. We issue special catalogues showing apparatus that we supply on contract equipment, and copies will be sent to interested parties on application to A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., Chicopee, Mass., Gymnasium Contract Department.

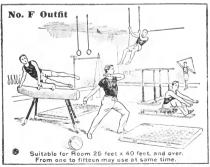
No. E Exercising Outfit



Consisting of	Price
1 No. 12 Medicine Ball, 6 lbs.	\$6.00
1 No. 13 Medicine Ball, 9 lbs.	7.00
3 Pairs No. AW Dumb Bells, 2 lbs.	1.65
3 Pairs No. BS Indian Clubs, 3 lbs.	1.95
6 Pairs No. 1 Hangers	.96
1 No 600 Rowing Machine	30.00
1 Abdominal Masseur	10.00
1 No. 101 Doorway Horizontal Bar.	2.00
1 Pr. No. 1 Swing, Rings, 5-ft. Rope.	3.50
1 No. 1 Trapeze	3.00
1 No. 01 Mattress, 4 ft. x6 ft.	12.00
1 Set No. 15 Boxing Gloves, Corbett.	4.00
1 Set No 21 Boxing Gloves, Corbett.	3 00
1 No. 1 Moline Striking Bag Disk.	1 2,90
1 No. 18 Fitzsimmons Striking Bag	6.00
1 No. 101 Parallel Bar	35.00
1 No. 00 Mattress, 3 ft. x5 ft.	8.00
1 Pair No. 6 Sandow Dumb Bells.	3.00

TOTAL, \$149.06

No. F Exercising Outfit



3	ising outlit	
	Consisting of	Price
l	3 Pairs No. A Dumb Bells, 12 lbs.	\$1.65
ı	3 Pairs No. B Indian Clubs, 2 lbs.	2.10
	6 Pairs No. 1 Hangers	.96
1	1 No. 600 Rowing Machine.	30.00
I	1 No. 74 Horizontal and Vaulting Bar	35.00
-	1 No. 101 Parallel Bar	35.00
į	1 Pair No. 1 Swinging Rings	3.50
	1 No. 1 Trapeze	3.00
	2 No. 01 Mattresses, 4 feet x 6 feet.	24.00
	1 No. 1 Vaulting Horse.	60.00
	1 No. 3PG Medicine Ball	4.00
	1 No. 1H Elastic Home Exerciser.	1.00

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

\$200.21

TOTAL.

Spalding Jacket Sweaters

Sizes 28 to 41 inches chest measurement. We allow tour inches to stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit



No. VG. Showing special trimmed edging and cuffs supplied, if desired, on incket sweaters at no extra charge.

RUTTON FRONT

No. VG. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray and White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders,

Each. \$6.00 ★ \$66.00 Doz.

No. DJ. Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. 🛭 Carried in stock in Gray and White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each. \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

WITH POCKETS

Best quality worsted, No. VGP. heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special With pocket on either side and a particularly convenient and orders. popular style for golf players.



No. VGF

Each. \$6.50 * \$69.00 Doz.

In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except Nos. 3J, CDW SPECIAL ORDERS In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except nos. 33, con special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

WHITE BLACK

CARDINAL MAROON SCARLE.T

NAVY BLUE ROYAL BLUE COLUMBIA BLUE OLIVE GREEN PEACOCK BLUE IRISH GREEN PURPLE

YELLOW OLD GOLD SEAL BROWN DRAB

Other colors to order only in any quality 50c. each extra-SPECIAL NOTICE—We will furnish any of the solid color sweaters listed on this page with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs in any of the above colors on special order, at no extra charge. This does not apply to the Nos. 30 or 3JB Sweaters.

SWEATERS SPECIAL JACKET SPALDING No. 3J. Standard weight, Shaker

No. CDW. Good quality worsted, ribbed knit. Carried in stock in Grav Supplied on special orders in Navy Blue or White only. Trimmed edging and cuffs in colors as noted above on special orders only.

Each, \$5.00 \ \$54.00 Doz.

Boys' Jacket Sweater





No. CDW

knit, pearl buttons. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Grav. Each, \$3.50 * \$39.00 Doz.

Spalding Vest Collar Sweater



No. 3JB. Boys' jacket sweater, with pearl buttons; furnished only in sizes from 30 to 36 inches chest measurement. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Grav. Each, \$3.00 * \$33.00 Doz. | special orders.

No. BG. Best quality worsted, good weight; with Carried in stock in Gray extreme open or low neck. or White only. See list above of colors supplied on Each, \$5.50 * \$60.00 Doz.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with * will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with

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SPALDING COAT JERSE

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price. We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly.

It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



The Spalding Coat Jerseys are made of the same worsted yarn from which we manufacture our better grade Jerseys, Nos. 10P and 12P, and no pains have been spared to turn them out in a well made and attract-Plain solid colors (not ive manner. striped); or one solid color body and sleeves, with different color solid trimming (not striped) on cuffs, collar and front edging. Pearl buttons.

STOCK COLORS: Solid Gray, Gray trimmed Navy, Gray trimmed Cardinal, Gray trimmed Dark Green. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.



No. 1 OC. Same grade as No. 10P. | No. 1 2C. Same grade as No. 12P. | No. 1 OCP. Pockets, otherwise same Each, \$3.50 ★ \$36,00 Doz. | Each, \$3.00 ★ \$30.00 Doz. | as No.10C. Ea, \$4.00 ★ \$42.00 Doz.

SPECIAL ORDERS in addition to stock colors mentioned we also supply any of the jerseys listed on this page, without extra charge, on special orders only—not carried in stock—in any of the following colors:

Peacock Blue Olive Green Pink Old Gold Black Maroon Cardinal Royal Blue Orange White Scarlet Navy Columbia Blue Dark Green Irish Green Purple Seal Brown Drab

PLAIN COLORS—The above colors are supplied in our worsted [erseys | NOT Nos | 12%, 6 or 6% at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quality (EXCEPT Nos, 12%, 6 or 6%) 23c. each extra.

STRIPES AND TRIMMINGS—Supplied as specified in any of the above colors and more than two colors in any garment) at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quality (EXCEPT Nos. 128B. 6 or 68, 25c. each extra.

SPALDING STRIPED AND V-NECK JERSEYS

No. : OPW. Good quality worsted, same grade as No. 10P. Solid color body and sleeves, with 6-inch stripe around body. Each. \$3.25 * \$33.00 Doz.

Stock Colors: Black and Orange, Navy and White, Black and Red, Gray and Cardinal, Royal Blue and White, Columbia Blue and White, Scarlet and White, Navy and Cardinal, Maroon and White. Second color mentioned is for body stripe. See list above of colors supplied on special orders.



No. 12PV



Nos. 10 PW and 12 PW

No. 12PW. Worsted: solid stock color body and sleeves with 6-inch stock color stripe around body. Colors same as No. 10PW.

Each. \$2.75 * \$30.00 Doz. No. IOPX. Good quality worsted, fashioned; solid stock color body, with stock color striped sleeves, usually alternating two inches of same color as body, with narrow stripes of any other stock color. Colors same as No. 10PW.

Each. \$3.25 * \$33.00 Doz.



Each, \$2.75 * \$30.00 Doz. No. 12PX. Worsted, solid color body, with striped sleeves, usually

supplied on special orders.

alternating two inches of same color as body, with narrow stripes of some other color. Colors same as No. 10PW.

No. 12PV. Worsted, solid stock

colors, with V-neck instead of full

collar as on regular jerseys. Stock colors: Navy Blue, Black, Maroon and Gray. See list above of colors

Each. \$2.75 * \$30.00 Doz.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with \bigstar will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with *

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ACCEPT NO THE SPALDING (TRADE-MARK QUARANTEES QUALITY



here wet with in putting out this racket accompanied by the broadest guarantee ever given on an article of this kind is the best evidence as to the truth of our assertions regarding the great care which we exercise in watching every detail of its manufacture. The racket is sold upon its own reputation and the Spalding Guarantee is your assurance of satisfaction.

The difference between

Styles A and B is in the additional strings reinforcing the central portion of the latter. Handles 5 and 5½ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Tag attached to each racket, giving particulars of special in-

spection. Each racket enclosed in special quality mackintosh cover.

We use a dogwood insertion in shoulders, after proving to our satisfaction, by experience, that it is far superior to cane or other material for the purpose.

No. GM.

EITHER STYLE A OR STYLE B STRINGING. Each. \$8.00



W E guarantee Lawn for a period ol 30 days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows: If

less than 13 ounces.

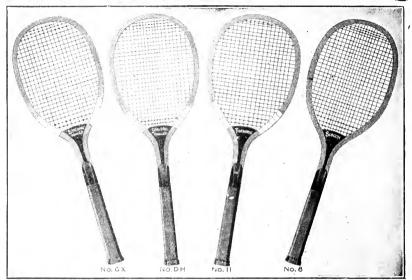
Tennis Racket reads as follows: If this Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restrung, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced. Notice.—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing

We urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Press, and the gut occasionally varnished.

KEEP YOUR RACKET IN A DRY PLACE, otherwise the Guarantee is Void.

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FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER



The Spalding Tennis Rackets

THE good points in the following rackets can be vouched for by some of the most successful of last season's players. In all of them quality of material and workmanship is superb and perfect balance assured.

will be replaced

Each frame made of finest white ash, highly polshed; combed Spanish cedar handle, leather capped.

Model GX. Gold Medal shape. Taped shoulders; strung with best lambs' gut. This racket is equal to the best of any other make. Each. \$5.00

Model DH. Hand made throughout and strung with special quality lambs' gut. Modeled after style racket used exclusively by some of the greatest players in the world. Made with extra stringing in central portion of racket. \$5.00

No. 11. The Tournament. Taped shoulders; strung with good quality lambs' gut. A very popular model. Each, \$4.00

No. 8. The Slocum. Oval shape, good quality frame, strung with special Oriental gut. A very superior racket at a moderate price. Extra stringing in central portion of racket. Each. \$3.50



yve galactive Lawn renns kackets on a pelfoxer of yordays from date of purchase by the use. The four states of the control of the certive in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spading Store, and the defect will be rectified Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restring, and in the event of a broken from due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket

NOTICE

This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.

We arge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Press, and the gut occasionally varnished

Keep Your Racket in a Dry Place, Otherwise The Guarantee is Void.

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, A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

* STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

Girls' Athletics The Official Handbook of the Girls' Public Schools Athletics League of Greater New York

EDITED BY MISS JESSIE H. BANCROFT

Assistant Director Physical Training, Public Schools of Greater New York



HIS book is a necessity in every classroom, containing as it does complete instructions for directing the athletic activities of a girls' school. A partial list of the contents is given herewith.

Athletics for elementary and high schools; how to organize clubs. By-Laws and rules of the Board of Education on Athletics, Folk Dancing, Field Days, Holidays, Entertainments, etc. Competition—Eligibility for, elementary and high schools. Folk Dancing as an athletic event—How judged at meets; approved dances for elementary and high schools. Rules for meets and contests. Instruction classes for teachers. Park fetes. Plan of outdoor athletics for elementary schools. Walking as a feature of the outdoor athletic plan. Charts of walks. Classroom games. Numerous other subjects. Illustrated with photos taken especially for this book.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of 10 cents by the publishers

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21 Warren Street, New York

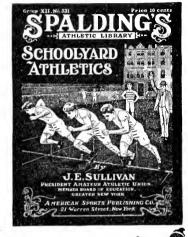
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Schoolyard Athletics

By J. E. SULLIVAN

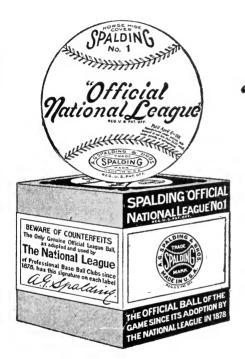
President Amateur Athletic Union;
Member Board of Education Greater New York.

THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemiza-



tion of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various lines will appeal to the pupil. Some of the leading athletes have contributed chapters on their specialties: Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, gives hints on hurdle racing and three-legged racing; Martin Sheridan, allaround champion of America, gives directions for putting the shot; Harry F. Porter, high jump expert, describes how to become proficient in that event. The book is illustrated with photos taken especially for it in public school vards. PRICE 10 CENTS

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES



Spalding
'Official
National
League"
Ball

Official Ball of the Game for over Thirty Years



DOPTED by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since that time. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1. Each, \$1.25

Per Dozen, \$15.00

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

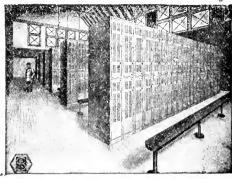
Durand-Steel

Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh of expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with

gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers Installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12'x 15'x 42', Doub! Tier.

Durand - Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker

from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also. . . .

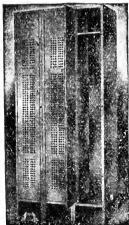
The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and in addition, are fire-proof.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE

We are handling lockers as a special cogtract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices.



Siz Leggers in Double Tier



Three Lockers In Single Tier

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in

reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of

the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods,

and acts in two ways:

FIRST-The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and

the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND-As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices-neither more nor less-the same prices that similar goods are sold

for in our New York. Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no

special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis for a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty ality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A.G. Spalding Alros.

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